

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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TASS ANNOUNCES PLANNED PACIFIC ROCKET LAUNCHES

LD111642 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 11 Oct 82

["TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- Over the period from October 14 to 25, 1982, booster rockets are to be launched in the Soviet Union into the areas of the Pacific Ocean within a radius of 60 nautical miles with centres in latitude 29 degrees 20 minutes north and longitude 176 degrees 00 minutes east; latitude 23 degrees 50 minutes north and longitude 177 degrees 00 minutes east.

TASS is authorised to announce that to ensure safety the Government of the USSR requests the governments of other states using sea lanes and air routes in the Pacific instruct the authorities concerned that sea-going vessels and planes should not enter those areas and the airspace over them over the said period daily from 12 to 16 hours of local time.

AFP: USSR NUCLEAR TEST CONDUCTED ON 11 OCT

NC110928 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] The Hague, Oct 11 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union today carried out a nuclear test at 0715 GMT, the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute at Bilt announced.

The test measured 5.5 on the Richter scale and took place on the island of Novaya Zemlya in the Barents Sea, the institute said.

DIFFER. U.S., USSR STANCES ON TEST BAN VIEWED

'Break the Deadlock'

LD120848 Moscow TASS in English 0757 GMT 12 Oct 82

["PRAVDA": The Nuclear Threat Must Be Removed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- The question of ending and banning nuclear-weapon tests is one of the more pressing and urgent questions, and it should be tackled without delay, Vladimir Petrov, doctor of history, writes in PRAVDA. Trying to break the deadlock in tackling this problem and to make its examination as concrete and businesslike as possible, the Soviet Union tabled at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly a document entitled "Basic Provisions of the Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear-Weapon Tests." It takes account of everything positive achieved by various forums during many years and ideas voiced by many states, in particular, as regards the verification of a future treaty.

Obviously the atmosphere for drafting the treaty would be much better, the Soviet scholar stresses, if talks on this problem were taking place not to the accompaniment of nuclear-weapon tests but under conditions of their actual discontinuation. That is why the Soviet Union has proposed that, as a manifestation of good will, all the states possessing nuclear weapons should already now declare a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, including those for peaceful purposes, until the treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests is concluded.

One more initiative has been made by the Soviet Union in pursuit of the noble goal of averting nuclear war, Vladimir Petrov writes. The Soviet Union, which has always advocated the peaceful and constructive use of nuclear energy, is proposing that civilian nuclear facilities be shielded from the war threat.

The safe development of nuclear power engineering is important for all and everyone. It affects the interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear states because the consequences of the destruction of even one large nuclear power plant, even with conventional weapons, are comparable to radioactive contamination caused by the explosion of one megaton nuclear bomb. Such an attack, which actually is the equivalent of the use of nuclear weapons, involves the risk of a global nuclear conflict.

Presenting these new major initiative for the consideration of the world forum, the Soviet Union has at the same time strongly urged the session to give a fresh impetus to the solution of all the other issues on its agenda that are related to arms limitations and disarmament, be it the drafting and implementation of a programme of stage-by-stage nuclear disarmament, the banning and elimination of chemical weapons, prevention of the deployment of weapons in outer space or the curbing and reversal of the conventional arms race.

'Negative U.S. Posture'

LD112334 Moscow TASS in English 2228 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Eugene Rostow has come up with another casuistical interpretation of the Soviet and the U.S. positions on the total and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests.

Losing all sense of measure, the Washington spokesman asserts in the West German SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG that the U.S. Administration very nearly favours a test ban, but refuses to resume talks on this issue only because a treaty to ban tests would be "premature". As to the Soviet Union, in Rostow's words, it has no intention to work for a total ban on tests.

Twisting facts, the director of the American agency described the Soviet initiatives in the United Nations, on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, as a "tactical move".

Contradicting himself, Rostow still had to admit that the negative U.S. posture on the question of banning nuclear tests is determined by the considerations of a "nuclear umbrella".

What he means by these "considerations" is clear from his statement on May 13 of this year in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the U.S. position regarding nuclear tests. In that statement he openly avowed that the United States will for a long time to come feel it necessary to conduct tests, and possibly even tests of such weapons whose might exceeds the established limit of 150 kilotons.

Consequently, it is not the problems of verifying the conditions of an agreement, nor other circumstances usually invoked by representatives of the Reagan administration that prevent the United States from approaching the problems of the total ban on nuclear weapons tests from the positions taking account of the interests of safeguarding peace and security.

The negative U.S. posture on this question is determined above all by the fact that nuclear weapons tests are a major element of the programme proclaimed by President Reagan for the buildup of U.S. nuclear weapons in the coming decade.

The article by Eugene Rostow in SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG indicates that people in Washington cannot even come up with something akin to a "fig leaf" to hide from the world public the true aims of the present U.S. Administration which rejects one after another, possibilities for reaching agreements and understandings on limiting the arms race.

Decision Urged

LD110916 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

The question "of immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests" tabled by the Soviet Union as an urgent and important issue has been included on the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly session. The attempts made by some NATO member-countries to prevent that through procedural ploys have been rejected by an overwhelming majority of the U.N. member-states. Already the first positive comments with which the fresh Soviet initiative was met at the General Assembly and outside it, bear out that it is topical and timely.

It is an objective of paramount political significance to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear war and to put an end to the arms race. The Soviet Union, as its leaders have repeatedly stressed, is doing everything in its power to prevent the nuclear danger. Its unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons has been evaluated everywhere as an act of history-making significance.

The complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests by all states and in all media, which is now proposed by the Soviet Union, would put up a barrier in the way of creating new types and systems of that weapon, and would consequently impede the nuclear weapons race and prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Almost twenty years have passed since the signing of the treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water. All the signatories to the treaty have committed themselves to put an end to nuclear weapon tests and seek their complete cessation. This has not been achieved so far because of the obstructionist stand of some nuclear powers.

The basic provisions of the treaty tabled by the Soviet Union on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests are designed to end the deadlock in the effort to resolve that problem. They, as many speakers at the general debate at the U.N. General Assembly session point out, have been carefully worded and balanced, duly account for the accord already reached as well as the considerations and wishes, including on the question of control expressed by many countries.

To create more favourable conditions for drafting a treaty, the Soviet Union proposes that all states having nuclear weapons should declare a moratorium on any nuclear blasts, including for peaceful purposes. That moratorium could be in force up to the time the treaty itself is concluded.

Also noteworthy is the Soviet Union's readiness to ratify any day on a bilateral basis the treaties concluded with the USA on limiting underground tests and on nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes. At the same time the USSR declares for a resumption of tripartite talks with the USA and Britain on complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, which the present Washington administration decided to sabotage.

Thus the Soviet Union shows a genuinely comprehensive approach to the resolution of that task of paramount significance. This stand accords with the striving of the peoples, which, in particular, finds its expression in the present-day powerful anti-war movement, in the demand for a freeze on nuclear arsenals.

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' PROGRAM

LD090958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 8 Oct 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andrianov, all-union radio foreign-political commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial collegium; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST international observer]

USSR-SRV Talks

[Text] [Andrianov] Three days ago, Soviet-Vietnamese talks took place in the Kremlin. Our country's party-state delegation was headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Vietnamese party-state delegation was headed by Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It was a genuinely fraternal meeting of loyal and tested friends sharing the same views. The friendly conversations at the conference table again confirmed the community of views and aims of the leaders of the two fraternal parties and two fraternal states.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stated, the result of these conversations was a new and specific contribution to the development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. The all-round cooperation of the peoples of our two countries is based on the glorious traditions of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. This has been tested both in the defense of the cause of socialism and in peaceful creative labor. Our country's cooperation with Vietnam now embraces literally all spheres of political and economic life. It gives both sides an increasing practical return.

During the meeting in the Kremlin, Comrade Brezhnev stated that the deepening of cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in all its aspects is the principled and unchanging policy of our party. In his turn Comrade Truong Chin stressed that solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union is regarded in Vietnam as the keystone in the country's foreign policy and as one of the decisive factors in the further victories of the Vietnamese revolution. The talks in the Kremlin again confirmed that the USSR and Vietnam have a common understanding of international problems and ways of struggling for the relaxation of tension, for preventing the arms race and for strengthening peace.

[Nekrasov] The community of views and the unity of actions of our countries and all the fraternal countries of the socialist community as a whole on the main world questions of the present day takes on particular importance now when the situation in the world has become dangerously more complicated. It has become more complicated because the aggressive forces of imperialism, and primarily American imperialism, are engaged in unleashing a new and unprecedentedly large-scale spiral of the nuclear arms race. It has become more complicated because a crusade has been declared in the United States against socialism and against the liberation struggle of the peoples.

[Andrianov] The increase in the danger of war in the world is arousing deep concern and justified alarm in the most varied circles of the foreign public. An example of this is the message from political and public figures of Venezuela to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. They appealed to the Soviet leader to take urgent and decisive actions in order to avert, worldwide, the danger of a new world war, to save the very existence of mankind and to create prospects without tension which allow confident progress along the path of peace and social progress.

The very fact of this appeal to Leonid Ilich is recognition of his outstanding services to the tireless struggle for peace throughout the world and for friendship among the peoples. Replying to the message from the political and public figures of Venezuela, Comrade Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet state's foreign policy activity is directed precisely at the achievement of those noble aims of which the authors of the message write. Our country has done and is doing everything within its scope in order to suppress primarily the nuclear danger.

The Soviet Union's specific initiatives in this direction are extensively known. Leonid Ilich reminded the authors that our country has unilaterally adopted the undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is an act of truly historic significance. In taking it, the Soviet Union once again assured all states of the firmness of its peaceful intentions and of the purely defensive direction of its military doctrine, of the absence of any striving for any military superiority. If the other nuclear powers followed the example of the Soviet Union this would be virtually equivalent to the banning of nuclear weapons.

Having recalled other steps taken by our country with the aim of strengthening the atmosphere of trust, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out at the same time that the main course of the exacerbation of international tension and the intensification of the danger of war is the arms race unleashed by the militarist and aggressive circles of imperialism in the United States and its NATO allies, their creation of new types of weapons of mass annihilation. Taking into account the situation which has arisen in the international arena it must be admitted that by unilateral efforts alone it is impossible to prevent the danger of a new world war, to achieve the strengthening of detente and its spread to all continents. Therefore, Comrade Brezhnev stressed, in order to defend peace, what is needed now as never before is collective actions by all states, large and small, by all peace-loving forces, regardless of their ideological views or political convictions.

37th UNGA Session

[Nekrasov] As you know, comrades, the 37th session of the UN General Assembly is now under way. Like every session of the General Assembly this is an event in the life of the whole world community of states.

Today, in our time, it is a major, positive influence on the processes taking place in the world because the General Assembly's activity reflects the will of the peoples of the world and of the overwhelming majority of states aimed at maintaining and strengthening the opportunities for the peaceful development of the whole international situation. At the same time, the session is always a sort of world public opinion. I stressed the words "sort of" because various states are represented there, various social systems, and naturally, not all of them express the opinion of their public. Well, take such regimes as the Israeli and several Latin American regimes. But on the whole, the sessions, I repeat again, give an impression of the mood in the world.

From this point of view, the days of the General Assembly's work and the speeches delivered during the general discussions have shown its important characteristic, the existence in the world of a situation, an atmosphere of great anxiety about the state of affairs in international relations, and on the other hand, the growth in the resolve of the peace-loving states and peace-loving peoples to give a rebuff to the dangerous plans of those who would like, perhaps, to overstep the frontier of cold war and draw the world into a new major conflict. Thus, in this sense, the atmosphere of the session reflects quite precisely the situation in the world today.

I think to describe this atmosphere one could cite here the words of Comrade Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, which he uttered in his speech at the session. It would be a mistake to underestimate the increase in the danger of war, but it is even more of a mistake not to see the opportunities for creating an insurmountable barrier in the path of war. Yes, undoubtedly. I would add to this that it is not just a matter of the weightiness and importance of our initiative. I would say that it gives particular weight and conviction to the position which our country occupies in the United Nations Organization. It shows the great sincerity in the Soviet Union's approach to one of the most important problems of the present day, the problem of war and peace.

This example made a great and, perhaps, decisive impression on the mood of the present session. The majority of the speeches reported by the news agencies reflect fears about the present tendencies in the development of the international situation and are guided by the essence of the Soviet position and, I would say, draw from it the conviction of the need to undertake constructive measures for the normalization of the state of affairs in the world.

As far as the 37th session is directly concerned, here also the speech by the Soviet representative expressed the new and specific initiatives from our country and also contained a very interesting and very important analysis of the whole international situation. With regard to this position which was set out from the rostrum of the General Assembly by Comrade Gromyko, several Western observers quite rightly state that it had a sobering and at the same time reassuring effect on the majority of the session's participants. As far as the sobering effect is concerned, this concerns those who consider that they are still allowed to rule throughout the world and try to conduct a policy from positions of strength. As far as reassuring is concerned, I would say that the main thing here is that the USSR is again pointing out a reliable path for the solution of complicated international problems, problems including the removal of the threat of nuclear war and the elimination of dangerous hotbeds of tension.

Test Ban Proposal

First and foremost, of course, by our initiatives I mean the proposal for an immediate cessation and banning of nuclear weapons tests. As you will remember, the Soviet Union has proposed that a moratorium be called on all nuclear explosions, including those for peaceful purposes, while the negotiations on this matter are in hand. The appropriate draft treaty concerning a comprehensive nuclear test ban, which takes account of the Western powers' positions, has been submitted. We have also called for the immediate and urgent resumption of those talks with the same three parties as before the United States unilaterally decided to break them off: the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, it would be well to speak about another of our proposals at the session: that the question of action to multiply efforts aimed at averting the risk of nuclear war and securing the safe development of nuclear power engineering be discussed as an urgent matter. The Soviet Union has proposed that the assembly declare the use of even conventional weapons to destroy nuclear facilities for peaceful purposes to be tantamount to a nuclear attack, in other words, to equate such attacks with the actions that the United Nations has already decided to consider as an extremely serious crime against mankind.

[Nekrasov] Both these proposals, like our appraisals of the nature of a large number of acute international problems of the day, clearly and accurately reflect the essence of Soviet foreign policy, which is to establish a lasting peace on earth and to abolish the threat of nuclear war. In other words, it is a point-for-point implementation of the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the [26th CPSU] Congress, which determines the main thrust of Soviet foreign policy. I would like to end our discussion of the General Assembly's session with Comrade Gromyko's words: All our actions on the international scene will continue to be inspired by the profound belief that the present and future generations must and can be spared the calamity of war.

Mideast Situation

[Volskiy] Vadim Nikolayevich, there is extensive discussion at the session with, I feel, a great degree of unanimity -- possibly one of the most striking displays of unanimous will to strengthen peace on the part of the world community -- of the Near East problem, in which perhaps without exception all the speakers are condemning Israeli's policy and many of them the policy of U.S. connivance with Israeli aggression. That is now understandable because it is certainly premature to say, and can in no way be said now, that the intensity of the crisis has eased, that the worst is over or that the trend is now for passions to cool.

That is what the Americans want to suggest for their own ends, but in fact, there can of course be no peace or calm in Lebanon, that war-torn country, as long as a considerable part of it is occupied by the Israeli Army, and now the American Marines that are part of the disengagement forces, as they are called, are settling in for a long stay. The people will undoubtedly resist the occupation. Signs of that resistance, that growing resistance, can be seen in various parts of Lebanon, and there is no doubt that these are just the first signs, the more so in that the occupiers are using methods that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for one, has described as fascist methods of genocide. Such methods naturally provoke an especially keen hatred toward the occupiers, the aggressors.

Here is another typical trait in this context: that more and more incidents are being reported in the world press that show that the bloodbath the Israeli militarists organized in the Palestinian camps was not organized without the knowledge of the United States, which not only bears the responsibility for it but had the requisite information even before the event.

More specifically, the foreign press has reported that on the morning of 16 September, when this act of mass slaughter was still in preparation and had not yet started, a CIA report that the crime was in the making reached the White House. The report was there, and yet the White House did nothing to prevent the crime, although there was still the opportunity and time to do so. This begs the question as to why the Americans behaved like that. Well, apparently first and foremost the American Government as well as Begin and company harbor thoughts of scaring the Palestinians, of forcing them to accept the loss of their homeland. But it could be supposed -- and such suppositions are sometimes voiced in the foreign press -- that Washington had something more devious and treacherous in mind, that the Americans may even have deliberately wanted to let Begin, or at least Defense Minister Sharon, compromise themselves as military criminals and thereby make them more dependent on Washington and perhaps create the right circumstances for later handing power in Israel to the opposition politicians who are more pliable from the American leadership's viewpoint.

[Adrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, there is indeed some talk to the effect that the Americans would now prefer to bring the opposition labor party to power in Israel. But one gets the impression that this is a deliberately mounted sideshow to camouflage Washington's support for the Begin government and its aggressively privateering policy.

[Volskiy] Now, Boris Vasilyevich, I think we have put our finger on it. The Americans, or rather, the reactionary American politicians, have their own favorite method in difficult situations: sacrifice those of their henchmen who have already, as the saying goes, done their work and become superfluous, sometimes becoming even a hindrance for the further development of U.S. imperialist policy. That is, if you remember the case some 20 years ago with the then Saigon dictator Diem, and a little earlier with his Seoul double, Syngman Rhee, and again recently with Syngman Rhee's successor Pak Chong-hui, the South Korean dictator: They were all physically annihilated.

Well, clearly, that is not the way things stand with Sharon, but it is curious that the American and British press have said that the Israeli Army's top generals are demanding Sharon's resignation. The Israeli chief of staff, Eytan, has rejected these rumors, saying that he and his staff have normal working relations with the war minister. I feel, all this betrays the hand of the Americans, or more accurately, of Israel's American protectors who would not be loath to sacrifice the present Israeli defense minister in order, exactly as you were saying, Boris Vasilyevich, to save the policy of supporting Israeli aggression.

Sharon has done his work; he has broken down the doors of Lebanon for the American Marines and for Washington's military experts who are already being sent to Lebanon to study the possibility of turning the country into an American bridgehead. Something else can not be ruled out: Sharon, not to mention Begin, may still be needed by or be useful to the American leadership.

Very symptomatic in that regard are the increased military provocations against the Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley, together with the intensified political pressure on Syria on the part of the not-known American diplomat Habib, who is now engaged on his same old shuttle trips to the Near East, although it now appears he is back in the United States for time. He takes charge of the diplomatic pressure, the political side of this anti-Syrian operation, trying to blackmail Damascus. Blackmail it with what? With the same Israeli aggression, that is what.

[Nekrasov] I think it is worth noting, Dmitriy Antonovich, that many Americans are starting to compare Washington's interference in Lebanon with the early phase of the American aggression against Vietnam, although there are, of course, certain differences here too.

[Volskiy] There are differences, but there are also -- and not even in our view but in the view of, say, the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, which is in no way a liberal paper, as you know, Vadim Nikolayevich...

[Nekrasov, interrupting] Let us say it is bourgeois...

[Volskiy, interrupting] At any rate, a reactionary newspaper, which bluntly writes about alarming associations with Vietnam arising. In the paper's words, the United States may discover one fine day that it is in the same kind of mess in the Near East as it was in the Asian jungles.

Well, the question arises as to why the United States is taking such a risk. After all, in practice, it still has the Israeli military machine at its disposal there. But the point is apparently that the Pentagon needs its own beachhead to have an effect on the situation, in particular, not only in the areas adjoining Lebanon but also in more remote parts of the Near East, in the oil-bearing Persian Gulf zone, where the situation has now become dangerously more complex as a result of the Iran-Iraq war.

In connection with all this, one may assume that the Pentagon's enhanced interest in Lebanon is, in addition to a whole number of other considerations, dictated indeed by a striving to create, perhaps, a staging post for a speedy transfer of troops in the event of what they call emergency circumstances in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf oilfields, that is, in the event of an expansion there of the popular movement and of the struggle by the masses for their rights.

In this respect, I think it is very topical to recall our proposals on a normalization of the situation in the Persian Gulf zone which were made some time ago by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev but which now, in the light of the present situation, sound particularly topical.

[Andrianov] In the course of our discussion today we have already spoken about our country's new peace initiatives. They are timely and extremely topical in the present international situation. For this reason they have been given warm support in all continents where hundreds of millions of people are unanimously demanding a halt to the arms race and the placing of a durable shield in the way of international reaction which is threatening to push the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

Arms vs Employment

After all, besides this global threat to all of mankind, the arms race has even now been producing countless calamities for people in the capitalist world. Judge for yourselves: The annual military expenditure of all countries already exceeds \$600 billion. Indeed, 1/10 of this amount, or even less, would easily be enough to radically solve, for example, the problem of combating hunger on our planet. This problem exists to the present day, particularly in the developing countries.

Surely there is a monstrous look to figures that show that in our space age 30-40 million people are dying annually from starvation, 12 million of them being children. A host of facts, and these facts alone prove irrefutably that the main barrier to the fight against hunger is the arms race. Surely the problem of the backwardness of many developing countries would be open to solution if those funds which are now senselessly spent on the production of instruments of death were directed to peaceful goals.

Then there is the problem of poverty, which exists even in so rich a state of the capitalist world as the United States. Official American statistics do not conceal the fact that there is an ever-growing number of people that have been unfairly deprived by the world of profit.

In the United States there are now almost 32 million people whose standard of living is below the official poverty line. However, the Reagan administration ignores this glaring fact. It continues to cut the funds allocated to social programs and is thereby dooming more millions of Americans to poverty. At the same time, it is increasing military expenditure more and more. The arms race and the course of militarizing the economies of the Western countries are deepening the slump in their civilian sectors. American economists have themselves calculated for instance that the program for the so-called rearmament of America, announced by the White House, will lead to the elimination in the United States of hundreds of thousands of jobs in the sphere of peaceful production.

Sober-minded observers across the Atlantic consider that the boom now being experienced by the military corporations will not help reduce unemployment but will lead to a further reduction in employment. This conclusion is based on the results of numerous investigations in this field which show that instead of one job in the military industry it will be possible, for the same cost, to create a minimum of two jobs in the civilian sector. For this reason it is not surprising that the American press now admits that never in the postwar period has the problem of unemployment in the country been as acute as it is now. Even according to official data there are almost 11 million unemployed in the United States.

The numbers in the armies of superfluous people are multiplying in other Western countries too. In Britain, for instance, more than 3 million people have already been deprived of the right to work. In Italy the figure is more than 2 million. In the past year the army of unemployed in the FRG has increased by half. As for the overall number of the unemployed in the seven major capitalist countries, according to trade union data it is now approaching the figure of 35 million. By comparison it may be said that this is almost 1 and 1/2 times the population of a country such as Canada.

[Volskiy] Yes, it is a really impressive figure. It attests to the fact that unemployment has become a genuine calamity for working people in the Western countries, where almost 1 in 10 of the working population has become superfluous. There is no more obvious evidence of this than the fact that the capitalist world is renouncing the working people's right to work.

[Andrianov] The arms race is making the employment situation more and more acute. After all, its financing at the expense of the taxpayer greatly reduces his personal budget. Here, for example, are the recent calculations of American economists. They show that the program for the rearmament of America, calculated over 5 years, will cost each taxpayer \$20,000 which, put quite simply, will have been taken out of his pocket.

Here is another example. The militarization of Japan has been one of the main reasons for the very grave financial situation of that country, where the national debt has reached the astronomical amount of 100 trillion yen. The Suzuki government has been calling upon the Japanese working people to pay for this, demanding, as he put it, that they tighten their belts. The Japanese cabinet has already decided to increase sharply the price of rice, the staple food of the Japanese, in the new year. It is planned to increase indirect taxation and taxation on small bank deposits.

Before this, the government froze the earnings of the workers and employees in state enterprises and establishments. This accounts for as many as 26 million people. Taking into account the fast increase in prices in Japan this decision will lead to a reduction in the real incomes of the working people.

Thus, the arms race, by taxing the working people, is lowering the purchasing power of the masses. This in turn is leading to a drop in business activity in peaceful sectors, which is causing a decline in jobs in those sectors. Consequently this is providing a fresh impetus for the growth of unemployment.

For this reason, more and more people in the capitalist countries are beginning to realize more clearly what very acute social consequence, among other things, to which the militarist course of rulers such as President Reagan and those like him is leading. A powerful movement is expanding in the West. Its participants are demanding not guns but bread, and are demanding work. They are stating that the right to work, the basic right of the human being, is being cruelly flouted in the capitalist world where profit and naked cash hold sway. This movement is merging into a single stream with many-millions-strong anti-war and antinuclear movement in the West and is multiplying the ranks of the army of peace champions around the globe.

Our time is at an end, esteemed comrade listeners. Thank you very much for your attention. Until our next meeting, all the best.

NATO MINISTERS' TALKS TIED TO THREAT TO ASIA

OWL20541 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Oct 82

[(Ruvinskiy) commentary]

[Text] Foreign ministers of the 16 NATO countries recently held a 2-day conference at La Sapiniere, a resort near Montreal, Canada. Station observer Colonel (Ruvinskiy) writes in this connection:

This conference once again confirmed the militarist policy pursued by bellicose elements in the NATO bloc, a policy under which every effort is to be made to produce neutron weapons, to deploy U.S.-made intermediate-range nuclear missiles and to rearm troops with chemical weapons.

Canadian Secretary for External Affairs MacGuigan, one of the participants in the conference, admitted that his colleagues had reached an agreement on the improvement of NATO military strength. No NATO political and military leaders' conference has ever lacked repetitions of their fabricated Soviet military threat. Militarist reactionaries have clamored about the Soviet military threat through all the years since the founding of the Soviet state. They have kept making such a clamor because they have wanted to use it as a pretext for making war preparations, aggravating international tension and provoking armed conflicts.

Dear listeners, please judge this for yourselves: In the years since the founding of the NATO bloc, its chieftains have dragged its member countries into more than 40 regional wars and armed conflicts, including wars against, and conflicts with, socialist countries.

Bourgeois propaganda media keep clamoring about the Soviet threat, which is not intended for European countries alone. At the same time, they also try to imbue the people of the Asia-Pacific countries with such a provocative idea in an attempt to confuse them and divert their attention from the real threat to their security and sovereignty from the United States, Japan and several other NATO countries. There are now about 140 U.S. military bases and facilities in Japan alone, at some of which U.S. nuclear weapons are stockpiled. Not long ago, the Japanese Government agreed to deploy 48 F-16 fighter-bombers of the U.S. Air Force on Japanese territory.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger called on Japan to greatly strengthen its military power in the face of what he termed an increasing, potential threat. While prating about the Soviet military threat and possible Soviet expansion, the Japanese-U.S. military alliance has increased its military strength year after year. Its spearhead of aggression is directed at various Asian countries, including China. This alliance has gone beyond its regional scope and become increasingly global.

People of various countries in the Far East and the Pacific region are watching with deep concern the revival of Japanese militarism. Some Japanese revanchists want their own teeth, to be able to send punitive expeditions against other countries as they did in Asia in the 1930's. In a militarist spirit, Japan has recently exerted its influence on the ASEAN countries. Special envoys from the other side of the Pacific frequently visit ASEAN countries -- U.S. Vice President Bush, Secretary of Defense Weinberger and many lower-ranking government officials have gone to these countries one after another. Whatever their position, they have issued similar statements in the capitals of ASEAN countries, which, to sum up, have alleged that Southeast Asia is threatened by the Soviet Union and Vietnam. At the same time, they have called on the ASEAN countries to strengthen their defense capabilities -- in other words, to step up war preparations.

There has not been, nor is there any Soviet threat to European or Asian countries. While the United States and Japan are doing everything possible to make the situation in Asia tense, the Soviet Union is advocating that Asia, and particularly the Far East, should be turned into a region of peace and mutual trust. In his speech at the 37th UN General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko reiterated this point by saying: The Soviet Union is prepared to seek, together with all Far Eastern countries, ways to secure the situation in that region. Not long ago, we proposed that experiences in carrying out confidence-building measures in Europe, which have been proved correct, be applied in the Far East and that a discussion be held on this subject. The Soviet Union is ready to discuss this question with the PRC and Japan.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES AAPSO PRESIDIUUM IN TASHKENT

LD111840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] The 11th session of the AAPSO Presidium opened in Tashkent today. The emissaries of 60 countries and 15 international and regional organizations fighting for social progress and justice, for peace and friendship between peoples, and against imperialism and neocolonialism were welcomed hospitably in the Uzbek capital.

Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, made a speech at the session. He conveyed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's heartfelt greetings and good wishes for fruitful work to the participants in the meeting.

'Abd ar-Razzaq, general secretary of the organization, delivered the review report of the Permanent Secretariat.

BRIEFS

GAS PIPELINE PROGRESS -- At the construction site of the world's biggest Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline the pipes are now being laid on the bottom of the Volga River. Towards the left bank of the river the underwater part of the pipeline has already been assembled. Work is going ahead of schedule. By the end of the year 2,000 km of the gas pipeline will be built. The total length is 4,500 km and beginning in 1984 the pipeline will carry gas to the countries of Western Europe. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 Oct 82 LD]

'VAST DIFFERENCE' IN U.S., SOVIET POLICIES SEEN

LD111456 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- To equate "the two superpowers", that is the USSR and the USA, "is to ignore the vast difference in their approaches to the main policy objectives," Georgiy Arbatov writes in the October issue of the journal THE USA: ECONOMY, POLICY AND IDEOLOGY. He has published his article in connection with assertions that both of the two "super-powers", i.e. the USA and the Soviet Union, are responsible for the increased tension in the world.

Arbatov stresses that the term "two super-powers" must not be used too freely, because the differences and asymmetry are too great here. Let us begin with the asymmetry in the main thing -- in basic intentions in approach to politics and international relations. The present U.S. administration bases its approach on very simple premises, namely on the allegation that the Soviet Union, socialism and communists are the root, the source of all trouble and evils in the world and that if they are dealt with everything will be set right. Therefore, all of Washington's policy is subordinated to combatting this "eternal evil". An economic, technological, ideological and political war has been declared on it and large-scale military preparations are being made against it.

Soviet foreign policy, Arbatov writes, rests on quite a different basis. To summarize in short what is said on this question in major Soviet party and government documents and statements, we proceed from the following. Mankind today is faced with serious threats and complicated problems -- the threat of nuclear war, the dangers and costs of the arms race, the existence of many regional conflicts and crises as well as the energy, raw material, ecological, food and many other problems. We believe that a solution of these problems calls, as a minimum, for ending hostility between states, hostility not limited by anything, for joint actions by them and cooperation on an equal footing. That is what we suggested and continue to suggest to America and West Europe, to Japan and China -- to the whole world, to all states.

Let us recall what Leonid Brezhnev said about this. "There is no task more lofty and noble than to safeguard our planet from the fire of nuclear war, to preserve its beauty and to multiply its riches." The Soviet proposals, aimed at strengthening peace, stopping the arms race, at disarmament and cooperation, fully agree with that humanitarian appeal. But unfortunately we hear quite different calls from Washington, Arbatov says in conclusion.

COMMENTATOR BEGLOV VIEWS U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

U.S. Administration 'Hostile'

LD102210 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Oct 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] Among the meetings being held in New York by the leader of the Soviet delegation at the UN General Assembly session, general attention has particularly been drawn to the conversations he had with George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state. The interlocutors gave each other their assessment of the international situation and their views on the state of Soviet-American relations.

The state of these relations is far from irrelevant for the world as a whole. It is also no secret that the Soviet Union views the policies of the present U.S. Administration as most hostile toward the USSR, more so than ever since the worst times during the cold war. The course chosen by the Reagan administration engenders nearly all the most complicated and dangerous situations in the world. It would not, of course, be realistic to expect that the profoundly reactionary militarist policies of this administration will, by some miracle, change radically for the better. Even in the United States many sober-minded Americans do not see the light breaking through. I can quote here just one line from an article by Robert Kaiser, WASHINGTON POST observer. Here is what he says: There is an uneasy premonition in Washington that the 4 years of Reagan administration may lead to a true catastrophe. Economic confusion at home, international chaos, and also maybe something even worse.

If this is how Americans feel and speak, what then about the rest of the world?

The issue arises here about the grave consequences of the American arbitrary approach to world affairs for the entire international situation, and about the responsibility of the present administration before the whole world.

Comrade Gromyko, the USSR Minister of foreign affairs, in his speech before the UN General Assembly clearly marked the watershed line between the diametrically opposed policies followed by the USSR and the United States: the course of detente and the course of antidetente. The following question was justly asked: Who empowered Washington to tell sovereign states what to do -- and what not to do -- at home? Who empowered Washington to try and punish those who value their sovereignty and who do not submit to pressure, to activate various kinds of sanctions, to set up economic blockades, and even to indulge in saber-rattling? This question can be asked on behalf of many states and whole continents.

The American argument that the United States has vital interests everywhere and that these interests have always been endangered is an absurd argument. It is simply a case where the U.S. leader cannot see properly the difference between what is his and what is not. When he lets his henchmen loose by encouraging them and arming them to the teeth, then things turn into a true, bloody orgy, as has just happened in the Near East.

The interests of peace demand that barricades be set up along all the routes of the arms race, and that we move over to a collective solution to pertinent regional problems at the conference table. This is the position of the USSR.

Another thing is also important. Against the background of zig-zagging American policies, the USSR has always maintained that the fundamental interests of the two countries require that relations between them should be built on a foundation of stability and peace.

Soviet foreign policy is making an all-out effort, through an increasing barrage of initiatives in the sphere of strengthening security and halting the arms race, to weaken the negative impact of the American course of the world situation, to show to Washington the limit for misuse of force, and to stake the whole political and moral authority of Soviet peace-loving policies.

At the same time, as pointed out in the replies by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the appeal by political and public figures in Venezuela -- replies which were published earlier this week -- in order to defend peace, now more than ever before it is necessary to achieve collective action by all states, both big and small, by all peace-loving forces regardless of their ideological views and political convictions.

Difficult Times Seen

AU081833 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Spartak Beglov, APN political observer, "especially written for the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO": "A Limit to the Abuse of Force"]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Oct -- Difficult times have come for Soviet-American dialogue. People in the Soviet Union think so, as people throughout the world probably do also. The present generation does not remember a more hostile approach to the Soviet Union than the one demonstrated by the present U.S. leadership.

A.A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, undoubtedly took this fact into consideration when he held talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New York. It is possible that President Reagan and his Californian "crusaders" should think and do what, in their opinion, they have the right to think and do. However, according to Moscow, evil results of practical actions are becoming an increasing threat to the security of the rest of the world. This has been understood by nearly all those who have any kind of relations with the United States. We can presume that the balance of confrontation of the two foreign policies -- the Soviet and the American -- has been assessed by Andrey Gromyko in the following manner:

The Soviet Union thinks there are no disputes or differences of opinions (and there are enough of them that have accumulated throughout the world) which cannot be settled by negotiations -- namely in a peaceful manner. The United States, however, has chosen a different policy whose essence consists in striving to impose one's will upon other peoples and states.

For the Soviet Union there is no weapon on whose limitation and reduction the USSR is not ready to conduct specific negotiations. The United States is guided by other considerations -- namely to go far in the sphere of rearmament. Hence, the intentional distortion in evaluating the balance of forces existing between the USSR and the United States, which Washington not only promotes in its propaganda but also in the context of negotiations. Obviously the U.S. leadership thinks that it gains from such distortions, departing from the idea of forcing the Soviet Union to one-sided disarmament (with which the USSR naturally cannot agree). The United States also relies upon this distortion to create a cover for the arms race and to develop new American nuclear arms systems, as well as to appease public opinion and create the illusion that the United States is manifesting some kind of readiness for disarmament.

This is the main obstacle impeding the successful development of the Geneva negotiations on medium range missiles. The reassuring statements made by the American side on a "successful beginning" of negotiations are a trap for naive and uninformed people.

The Soviet Union, as Moscow firmly recalls, has never allowed and will never allow anyone to interfere in its domestic affairs. The other East European states and other countries in all other areas of the world have also adopted this stand.

From the Soviet point of view the legitimate questions are being asked: Who gives Washington the right to dictate to sovereign states what and what not to do in their domestic policy? Who has given the United States the right to try to "punish" those who adhere to their own sovereignty and who do not yield to pressure under which "sanctions," economic blockades and saber rattling is being practiced? These questions can be asked on behalf of many states. The American thesis about this is that the United States has vital interests in all places which are threatened. This thesis is absurd. The United States tends to confuse the difference between their own and other people's interests, and whenever they untie the hands of their puppets, whenever they encourage them and arm them to the teeth, things end in nightmares of bloodshed as has happened in the Middle East.

The interests of peace demand that barriers should be erected along all lines of the arms race and that a collective solution to all problems through negotiations should be started. This is Moscow's point of view.

Are such questions likely to be raised during an even higher level meeting? There is no doubt that they are. Such a meeting would be useful in ensuring a more constructive approach to the SALT talks.

Moscow has always been in favor of a dialogue, including a summit meeting. The White House has not yet clearly answered the proposals of the Soviet Union on this subject. Nevertheless, despite the "zigzags" of American policy regarding the USSR, the Soviet Union has always adhered to the stand that the just interests of both peoples demand that relations between the two countries should be built upon a solid, peaceful basis. It still adheres to this stand.

At the same time the Soviet Union is doing everything within its power to at least reduce the negative effect of American policy upon the world, and -- in alliance with everyone who is subjected to U.S. aggressive aspirations -- to point out to Washington that there are limits to the abuse of force.

POLL, PROTESTS REVEAL DROP IN REAGAN POPULARITY

LD111932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] A public opinion poll carried out recently in the United States by the Gallup institute has shown a sharp drop in the popularity of President Reagan.

According to the results of the poll his activity in the post of chief of state after almost half his term in office as President has the approval of only 41 percent of those polled. Not one of Reagan's five predecessors dropped to such a low level of popularity after 2 years in power. Our commentator, at the microphone, is Igor Surguchev.

It was with the economic course of President Reagan that those taking part in the above-mentioned poll expressed greatest discontent. And that is understandable. Economic disorder touches the ordinary American in the most direct manner. They have not achieved the promised state of well-being and still less are they flourishing. On the contrary, the United States is now gripped by economic crisis. The recession is growing deeper in all basic branches of production. Even according to official statistics, which have clearly been understated, the number of unemployed people has topped the 11 million mark. There has been a marked drop in the real income of the working people. The record state budget deficit, exceeding \$100 billion and high interest rates on bank credit also serve as indices of the serious ailments afflicting the U.S. economy. Overall, the economic situation in the country is now so gloomy that one is forced to recall the dark days of the great depression of the 1930's.

But a situation such as this is the result not only of unwise economic management. To a considerable degree it also arises from the foreign and defense policy of the current President, a policy which is worsening the economic difficulties. Ardent militarism and gambling on force in international affairs reinforced with incredible military expenditures have already caused the U.S. economy a lot of damage. And continued pursuit of the chimera of military superiority will place still greater burdens on Americans. The Republican Administration has embarked on a path of sharply reducing state expenditures on social needs and of mercilessly cutting back on allowances to the poor, the pensioners and the unemployed and of reducing subsidies to the health services and education. And all this is being done exclusively for the sake of maintaining expenditures on the arms race and on preparing for nuclear war at a record high level.

Therefore, protest against the economic course of President Reagan is protest against his policy as a whole, against militarism and against nudging the world toward the brink of the nuclear chasm. This did not resound sufficiently clearly in the recent public opinion poll, but it resounds ever more loudly during mass demonstrations, marches and meetings in various corners of America. One can take as an example of this yesterday's demonstration in (Livermore) California. Participants carried banners saying "stop the arms race," "we need work and a worthy life, not missiles and bombs."

IZVESTIYA DEVOTES FEATURE ARTICLE TO U.S. CRIME

PM111453 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 29 September, the morning edition, devotes the whole of page 5 to a feature under the general heading "Terrorism, Robbery, Violence -- the Face of Present-Day America." It includes photographs of an American gun store, guns and handgrenades, and victims of crimes of violence, and a 750-word article entitled "Banditry Has Become Business" on crime in Miami, all reprinted from the French magazine PARIS MATCH. There is also a 1,500-word Washington-New York dispatch by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Palladin entitled "One Family in Every Three Is a Victim of Violence" on the increasing incidence of crimes of violence in the United States. It claims that "violence has become an inalienable feature of the American way of life, and today's truly appalling growth in crime is a consequence of the further exacerbation of practically incurable social contradictions."

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS CAUSE SUZUKI RESIGNATION

LD121108 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo October 12 TASS -- TASS correspondents Viktor Zatsepin and Sergey Logachev report:

The causes of the resignation of Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki are explained first of all by serious problems in the economic and financial sphere which the government headed by him proved unable to solve. The economic position of Japan has become considerably complicated over the two-odd years of the Suzuki Cabinet's stay in office. The country's national debt will amount to 100,000,000 million yen this year. The key branches of industry are in a deep depression and the number of unemployed is growing to reach the highest level in the past quarter of a century this year, exceeding 1.3 million. Failure in the economic and financial policy of the Suzuki government have given rise to sharp criticism by the opposition parties, broad masses of people and by the press which accused him of incompetence as leader. The failures resulted in an unprecedented decline in the prestige of the Liberal Democrats [LDP] among the electorate, who are increasingly discontented over the LDP's course towards speeding up militarist preparations and over corruption in the ruling camp.

In these conditions the leaders of factions in the ruling party put strong pressure on Zenko Suzuki, pressing for his resignation and for his being replaced by a new leader. A new chairman of the ruling party who will take the post of prime minister is to be determined at elections in the LDP in November this year.

JAPAN READY TO JOIN U.S. IN 'OFFENSIVE' EXERCISE

LD090748 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo October 8 TASS -- Japanese air force planes can take part in "offensive operations" in the Far East together with U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers. An announcement to this effect has been made by an official spokesman for Japan's National Defence Agency in reply to queries by the members of a special commission of the lower chamber of parliament for security matters. He stressed that the country's air force was getting ready to practice joint operations with F-16's. In accordance with understanding between Tokyo and Washington, some 50 of these newest fighter-bombers are being lifted to the U.S. Misawa air force base in the northern part of Japan [as received]. According to the local press the latest statement by the National Defence Agency spokesman bears witness to the fact that Tokyo has made a new and dangerous step along the road of militarism and preparations for war, having expressed its readiness to be an active follower of the aggressive strategy of the United States.

JAPANESE CIRCLES URGE END TO ANTI-USSR SANCTIONS

LD110902 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo October 11 TASS -- The Japanese public organizations which come out for development and consolidation of Japanese-Soviet relations have demanded expansion of trade and economic links with the Soviet Union.

The Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society, the Parliamentary League of Japanese-Soviet Friendship, the Association of Japanese-Soviet Trade and a number of other organizations have sent a letter to the Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki demanding that Japan should give up the policy of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, the policy which is being imposed upon the country by the U.S. Administration to the detriment of its interests, and that vigorous efforts should be taken to develop broad Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation. In the letter it is noted that expansion of trade and economic links with the Soviet Union is the urgent task for Japan which experiences a very acute financial crisis. Expansion of trade and economic links with the Soviet Union also meets the interests of peace and stability in Asia and the whole world.

KARMAL STOPS OVER IN TBILISI, TASHKENT

LD081636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, stopped over in Tbilisi 7-8 October on its way home from Budapest. The delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and other officials.

During a stopover in Tashkent, the delegation was welcomed and seen off by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and other republican leaders.

Cables Brezhnev

LD081042 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), who is on his way home from Budapest, sent a telegram from board the plane to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The telegram reads:

"Flying over the territory of your beautiful country -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- on my way home, I am happy to express to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the government and people of the fraternal Soviet Union, and personally to you, dear Leonid Ilich, the warmest and comradely wishes on the behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA and on my own behalf.

"We are fully confident that the development of friendly and fraternal relations between the USSR and the DRA, and the Soviet Union's all-round support and internationalist assistance aimed at ensuring tranquillity and wellbeing for the peoples of our two countries serve the cause of strengthening peace throughout the world.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to express heartfelt wishes of health and wellbeing to you, dear Leonid Ilich, as well as big successes and new triumphs to the friendly and fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES MOSCOW FOR UN

LD100400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Shah Mohammad Dost, today left Moscow. He was in our country en route to New York to attend the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF SRV'S TRUONG CHINH

Joint Communiqué

LD081454 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Joint Soviet-Vietnamese Communiqué" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (TASS) -- An SRV party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council, was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit from 4-8 October 1982 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Talks were held between the SRV party and state delegation and a USSR party and state delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Soviet delegation comprised:

Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ivan Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Viktor Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Boris Boris Chaplin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the SRV.

The Vietnamese delegation consisted of Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the SRV Council of State; Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and SRV minister of foreign affairs; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the VCP Central Committee, member of the SRV Council of State and chairman of the Vietnamese Women's Union; Do Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee and deputy head of the VCP Central Committee Economic Department; Dink Nho Liem, member of the VCP Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the USSR; Nguyen Viet Dung, chief of chancellery of the SRV National Assembly and Council of State, and Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the VCP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department.

In circumstances of brotherly solidarity and complete unity of views and in an atmosphere of comradely cordiality questions of the further development of USSR-SRV relations and the deepening of comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the VCP and between the USSR and the SRV were discussed, as were pressing problems of the current international situation.

Leonid Brezhnev and Truong Chinh established with deep satisfaction that relations between the USSR and SRV are developing dynamically and serve the fundamental interest of the peoples of both countries, the cause of peace, socialism and progress. Both states are faithfully following the course mapped out by the great revolution leaders -- V. I. Lenin in Soviet Russia and Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam. Special note was made of the role and significance of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, the conclusion of which gave a powerful impulse to deepening and extending all-round relations between the two fraternal states. Economic cooperation has become closer, coordination of both countries' national economic plans has deepened, new forms of cooperation are developing whose effectiveness is steadily increasing. Ties are strengthening in the field of science, culture, and health and contacts are expanding through public organizations.

It was stressed that in the matter of the development and strengthening of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and in working out the main directions of cooperation and common positions in international affairs a large role is played by the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee.

In highly assessing what has been achieved the sides expressed the firm resolve to strengthen the time-tested fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the future, to develop all-round Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation and to make fuller use of the reserves which are present in this matter.

Truong Chinh stated that the Vietnamese people is sincerely glad at the Soviet Union's successes in the implementation of the great tasks of socioeconomic development put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plena.

The successful solution of these tasks will lead to the steady strengthening of the material and technical base of communism, an increased well-being of the people and the further buildup of the might of the Soviet Union -- the world's first socialist state and a reliable bulwark of the world revolution. Together with all progressive people in the world the Vietnamese people will festively mark the 6th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- the jubilee of historic events of the 20th century which have greatly influenced the destiny of mankind.

On behalf of the VCP Central Committee, the SRV State Council and the entire Vietnamese people, the SRV party-state delegation wished the Soviet people under the leadership of The CPSU and its Central Committee further successes along the road of the building of communism, in the struggle for the preservation of universal peace.

The Soviet Union is sure that the Vietnamese people who, in the harsh years of war, were models of selflessness and heroism, will fulfill the program outlined by the 5th VCP Congress for creating the material and technical base for socialism, for gradually raising the prosperity of the people and for strengthening the defense capacity of the SRV. The guarantee of this is the work undertaken by the party to mobilize all the country's forces and resources to solve these responsible tasks and the measures which have been undertaken to improve the management of the national economy, relying on the rich experience of fraternal socialist countries. Vietnam's increasingly active participation in the process of socialist integration within the framework of CEMA is called upon to play a large role in achieving these aims.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the whole Soviet people wished the Vietnamese people, led by the VCP and its Central Committee, new successes in the building of a peaceful, flourishing and socialist Vietnam in accordance with the behest of Ho Chi Minh, the outstanding son of the Vietnamese people.

The Soviet Union has been, is and will be together with the fraternal Vietnam in the struggle to raise the economy, to develop science and culture, to multiply socialist achievements, and in its efforts to defend its independence and national sovereignty.

The SRV party-state delegation, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee, the State Council and Vietnamese people expressed to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the fraternal Soviet people and personally to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev sincere and deep gratitude for the support and aid which has been given.

The USSR and the SRV expressed deep concern at the sharp exacerbation of the international situation, the spiralling of the arms race and the increase in the threat of nuclear war. The sides noted that the main source of the intensification of tension is the policy conducted by the United States, NATO and the forces aligned with them to establish their military superiority, to unleash increasingly more new programs for the arms race and to struggle against the three revolutionary streams [as received] of the present time.

The Vietnamese guests were informed about the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government's practical activities concerning the realization of the Peace Program for the Eighties which was adopted at the 26th party congress and the new Soviet peace initiatives that foster the development of its theses.

The Vietnamese side stated that the VCP Central Committee, SRV Government and working people fully support the USSR's peace-loving external policy and constructive Soviet proposals directed at preserving and strengthening the peaceful character of international relations, arresting the armaments race and implementing realistic disarmament measures. In Vietnam the USSR's commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons is regarded as an act of historical significance. If other nuclear powers took upon themselves an analogous commitment then a major step would be achieved in the matter of removing the threat of unleashing a nuclear war.

The USSR and the SRV declared in favor of starting as soon as possible practical talks on the limitation, reduction and ultimately complete elimination of nuclear weapons, for the conclusion of agreements on the nondeployment of nuclear weapons where there are no such weapons at present, on the strengthening of the guarantees of security for nonnuclear states, on banning the development of neutron weapons, and on banning the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction.

The sides came out in favor of a complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests and the earliest conclusion of an appropriate treaty, of multiplying efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and ensuring the development of nuclear power engineering, of establishing nuclear-free zones free in various parts of the world and of banning chemical weapons and eliminating all their stocks.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam confirmed its support for the corresponding Soviet initiatives put forward at the United Nations, including those at the 37th General Assembly session. The Soviet side welcomed the Vietnamese Socialist Republic's adherence to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

The USSR and Vietnam consider that the development of the international situation will largely depend on whether the United States will take a realistic position in order to achieve understanding at the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic armaments.

The implementation of the recent Soviet proposal that the leading organs of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty should make a statement on not extending the sphere of action of these alliances to Asia, Africa and Latin America would have a positive influence on improving the situation in the world.

The Soviet side welcomed the peace-loving foreign policy and lively activity of the SRV in the international arena. It was stressed that the Soviet Union highly evaluated the contribution of the SRV to the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and reaction, in the cause of strengthening peace and the security of peoples.

The Soviet and Vietnamese leaders decisively condemned the policy of economic "sanctions," propagandist aggression and other manifestations of hostile activity by the United States, a number of NATO countries and forces in alliance with them against Vietnam, Poland, Cuba and other socialist states, interfering in their internal affairs. They stated that all such encroachments on the sovereignty and independence of socialist states, any attempts to act toward them with methods of pressure will continue to meet with rebuff and, in the final analysis, will turn against those who resort to such steps, against the aims and principles of the UN Charter.

In this context the Soviet Union and Vietnam have come out in favor of further all-round strengthening of the interaction between the USSR, the SRV and other fraternal socialist countries in the international arena. It was stressed that their unity and cohesion represent an important factor in preserving peace on earth.

The sides severely condemned the barbarian aggression of Israel in Lebanon and its policy of genocide in relation to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. They expressed serious concern over the fact that the Israeli aggressor, with U.S. support, continues to occupy Lebanon, interferes in its domestic affairs and addresses threats to Syria. The bloody events in Lebanon are a direct consequence of the Camp David policy of separate shoddy deals [sdelki] and of the U.S. attempt to assert its military-political presence in the Near East. This is American-Israeli strategic cooperation in action.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam have also confirmed that in the future they will give support to the Palestine Liberation Organization and to Arab states in their struggle against Israeli aggression and U.S. anti-Arab designs. The USSR and the SRV have come out for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories that have been occupied since 1967 and the safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state, and also the safeguarding of the right of all states of this region to an independent and secure existence.

The sides are convinced that such an all-embracing and just settlement in the Near East can be worked out and implemented only through the collective efforts of all interested parties, including the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs. This aim is served precisely by the Soviet proposal calling for an international conference on the Near East.

The USSR and the SRV have stated anew their complete solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is defending the gains of the April Revolution and protecting its independence and sovereignty. The sides demand a cessation of armed and all other forms of foreign interference in this state's internal affairs. They advocate a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the well-known statements by the Government of the DRA, which completely retain their topicality. The participants in the talks positively assess the start of the Afghan-Pakistani dialogue on problems of a political settlement.

The sides expressed solidarity with the Cuban people, who are defending their sovereignty and independence against encroachments from outside, demanded the cessation of the campaign of threats and provocations mounted by U.S. ruling circles against socialist Cuba, and also Nicaragua and Grenada, which is dangerous for the cause of peace.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam confirmed their support for the just struggle of the patriots of Namibia led by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] -- the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people -- and called for the immediate and full implementation of UN resolutions on granting independence to Namibia. They stressed the need to eliminate the shameful system of apartheid and demanded the immediate cessation of acts of aggression by the racist South African regime against Angola and Mozambique and the withdrawal of South African forces from all the territories which they occupy.

The participants in the talks positively appraised the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for the prevention of nuclear war and the preservation of peace, and for equitable and mutually advantageous international cooperation. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as an active participant in the Nonaligned Movement, intends to continue to defend the fundamental principles of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and against war and aggression.

The two sides expressed confidence that the forthcoming seventh conference of heads of states and governments of Nonaligned countries will make a weighty contribution to the achievement of these aims.

The USSR and the SRV are convinced that at present there are real opportunities for the development of good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between all countries of the Asian Continent. The Soviet proposals on measures of trust in the Far East, the constructive initiatives of the states of Indochina, the suggestion of the Mongolian People's Republic on concluding a convention with regard to mutual nonaggression and not using force in relations between states of Asia and the Pacific, and also proposals of other countries directed at strengthening peace and security in Asia make good foundations for all this.

The sides firmly support the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They come out in favor of banning deployment of nuclear weapons in this region, elimination of foreign military bases, lowering the level of foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean, for convening an international conference on the Indian Ocean in the first half of 1983 as envisaged by the decision of the UN General Assembly. In order to create a favorable atmosphere for this, the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam appeal to all countries to refrain before the convening of the conference from any steps which might further complicate the situation in this region, including refraining from sending large naval units there, from holding military exercises there, from extending and modernizing military bases by nonlittoral countries which have such bases in the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam highly evaluate the role of India, which invariably makes an active contribution to the struggle for peace and stability in South and Southeast Asia and in the whole world.

Particular attention was given at the talks to the situation in Southeast Asia. The two sides expressed readiness to make an active contribution to the cause of peace and stability in that region. They ascertain that the continuing tension in the region is caused by the policy of hegemonistic and imperialist forces, aimed against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union expresses solidarity with the struggle of the three countries of Indochina against the intrigues of these forces, fully supports the proposal of the SRV, Laos and the PRK on the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral treaties on peaceful coexistence between these countries and China.

Both sides expressed the conviction that in order to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia it is necessary to end outside interference in this region's affairs and the policy of pushing the two groups of states situated there toward confrontation. The solution of problems in Southeast Asia can be found through developing a dialogue between states of this region on the basis of noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual respect and rejection of attempts to impose their will on the other side.

The three countries of Indochina sincerely strive to improve relations with neighboring states. The withdrawal of some of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea has become an important manifestation of goodwill on the part of SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Soviet Union supports the peace-loving initiatives of the three Indochina countries voiced by them at a recent conference of their foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh. These proposals, in particular those on the need to convene an international conference on Southeast Asian problems represent a good basis for normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and turning it into a zone of peace and stability.

The Soviet Side welcomes the further strengthening of fraternal friendship and solidarity of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Kampuchean People's Republic. The close unity and cohesion of the peoples of Indochina is an important factor for peace in this part of Asia.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam have given and will give all-round aid to the Kampuchean people in the construction of a new life. They condemn the provocative commotion over the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" which has been knocked together by the Pol Pot clique and its protectors. This commotion has been unleashed by the imperialist and hegemonist circles and is direct interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean People's Republic. The presence at the United Nations of representatives of the criminal Pol Pot clique contradicts this organization's principles and is impermissible.

The sides confirmed their consistent position that questions concerning Kampuchea can only be resolved by the Kampuchean people themselves and by the Government of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea. The USSR and the SRV state decisively that only this government, elected by the people itself and exercising full authority over the entire territory of the country, can be the sole representative of Kampuchea at the United Nations, other international organizations and forums.

During the course of the visit the SRV delegation laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, visited the museum of "the study and apartment of V.I. Lenin in the Kremlin." A meeting took place of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship at the Palace of Culture of the first state bearings works.

The exalted Vietnamese guests also visited Kiev. They laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and flowers at the Lenin Monument. The delegation visited the state farm of Trebukhovskiy, had meetings with the working people, leaders of the republic and city, figures of science and culture and representatives of public organizations.

The sides are mutually convinced that the visit to the USSR by the SRV party-state delegation led by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council, and the meetings and talks which took place will be an important contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the VCP, the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, and to fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

The SRV party-state delegation expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to the whole Soviet people for the warm and cordial welcome given to it during the stay in the Soviet Union.

The Vietnamese delegation invited a USSR party-state delegation to pay an official visit to the SRV. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The time of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

RPP on PRC Issue

LD101146 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Relations with China: Speaking on 5 October at a dinner in the Kremlin, Leonid Brezhnev formulated the unanimous viewpoint of the Soviet and Vietnamese sides on this issue. He said we favor normal, goodneighborly relations with China. We want [word indistinct] with the Chinese people. That is the line laid down by congresses of the Soviet and Vietnamese Communist Parties and they are being consistent in pursuing this line. This is no easy undertaking (?in the wake of the past), the Soviet leader stressed, but we believe it is feasible if we go about it calmly without prejudices and on a genuinely honest reciprocal basis. We are all for it whatever the case might be.

Departure From Kiev

LD120842 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Kiev October 12 TASS -- The party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Truong Chinh, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, have left Kiev today. The delegation paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER LAUDS SOVIET PEACE PROGRAM

LD112348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Vietnamese CP Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, has stated to a TASS correspondent that in the 60 years of its existence the Soviet Union has been in the foremost ranks of the champions of peace, security, independence and social progress, and of freedom and happiness of people in the world. The peace-loving Leninist policy of the land of the Soviets has earned deserved authority among peoples of all the world, Nguyen Co Thach observed. It has found constructive continuation in the Program of Peace for the Eighties proclaimed by the 26th CPSU Congress and in the USSR's numerous peace initiatives.

MOSCOW GORISPOLKOM DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MANILA

LD090924 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Manila, 8 Oct (TASS) -- At the invitation of the governor of Metropolitan Manila, I. Marcos, a delegation of the Moscow Gorispolkom, headed by V.F. Promyslov, arrived here today. At Manila International Airport the delegation was met by the chairman of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society, by Minister of Labor and Employment B. Ople, and other cabinet ministers, as well as USSR Ambassador in the Philippines Yu. A. Sholmov. The deputy governor of Metropolitan Manila I. Mathay handed V.F. Promyslov a key to the capital city.

REPORTAGE ON NEW POLISH TU LAW, U.S. REACTION

Jaruzelski Remarks

LD101852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, spoke at a session of the Polish Sejm on 9 October. The prudent, creative and consistent development of socialist democracy is a condition for the successful formation of the future of Poland, he stated. It can only be ensured by a strong state which operates precisely upon the basis of the Constitution. The task of the authority is to create a powerful construction in which socialist democracy can develop. The documents adopted by the Sejm gives the force of law to socialist renewal. The role of the people's parliament and its social authority have grown.

Yesterday, Jaruzelski went on, the Sejm adopted the trade union law. It opens up a new and immeasurably important stage in the trade union movement, and is an important act on the road toward the normalization of public life and the enrichment of its democratic forms. The trade union movement cannot and will not be either an extension of administration or an antisocialist political group. The new trade unions must be independent and completely self-governing. The essence of social agreements concluded two years ago will remain unchanged today and tomorrow. The Sejm has given the trade union movement a legislative framework.

The ultimate form of the reborn trade union movement will be determined by the working people themselves and no one else. Enriched by such instructive experience they will evaluate and retain that which was true and valuable in each trade union movement and will discard that which pushed this movement onto a false path.

We believe in the wisdom of the working class, the speakers stressed, in its patriotism and its political reason. We believe that the working people will reject the advice given by false friends, and that they will create trade unions in accordance with their genuine requirements and in accordance with the requirements of People's Poland.

Jaruzelski dwelt further on concrete tasks in improving the work of the state apparatus, in struggling against bureaucracy, in improving the laws and at the same time in ensuring that they are understood, observed and respected.

Seum Deputy

LD112120 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The trade union law adopted by the republican Sejm is being assessed in Poland as an important step toward the normalization of public life. Here is a report by correspondent Ulyanov.

A new stage in the history of the trade union movement in Poland has begun. A great deal of work preceded the preparation of the law. The State Council of the Polish People's Republic formed a special commission which comprised representatives of all the former trade unions -- branch, autonomous and Solidarity.

And so, the law has been adopted. In accordance with the law, henceforth, activities of all the former trade unions will cease. During 1983, new trade unions will be set up at enterprises according to the principle of one factory -- one union. They will be named accordingly. For example, the Warsaw Ursus works -- the trade union of the Warsaw Ursus works, of the trade union of the Walter works in the town of Radom.

In the Sejm, we met one of its deputies, Comrade (Edward Wajda).

[Begin (Wajda) recording, with superimposed Russian translation] I have worked at the water machine-building works in the town of Radom for over 30 years. I know the workers' interests very well. As a Sejm deputy I often have to discuss problems of the trade union movement with them. The trade union law adopted by the Sejm opens up broad possibilities for workers' collectives in the construction of truly their own workers' trade unions without the help of any so-called learned advisors. It was they who, 2 years ago, from literally all sides, surrounded the trade union movement in Poland, turning it into the so-called Solidarity trade union. These people worked out their own political programs, which were directed against socialism in Poland.

The draft law which has been adopted in the Sejm has been widely discussed at enterprises, including mines in Radom. The discussions about the draft law have shown that our workers want to see their trade unions as class unions, with unconditional recognition of the leading role of the party. We shall form them on the basis of the teachings of Lenin, who believed it was impossible to organize public and economic life and to build socialism without the active participation of the trade unions of the working people in this process. [end recording]

TASS Report

LD091718 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1309 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (TASS) -- PAP reports that the new bill on trade unions has been adopted at the Sejm session by an overwhelming majority of votes.

Trade unions, the new law says, operate on the basis of a statute which must correspond with the principles of the Constitution and other laws of the Polish People's Republic. They adhere to the principle of public ownership of the means of production, which constitutes the foundation of the country's socialist state system, and they recognize the PZPR's leading role in the construction of socialism and the constitutional principles of the People's Republic's external policy.

Trade unions defend the rights and interests of the working people in production issues, and in social, everyday life and cultural spheres. They take part in the shaping and carrying out of social and economic tasks pertaining to the country's development. They take action toward the growth of the social product and its fair distribution. They carry out educational activity, shaping professional ethics and contributing to the principles of life.

The law defines trade unions rights and duties and the rules governing their activity, particularly with regard to putting forward juridical initiatives in publication, information, cultural and enlightenment work. The law forbids strikes of a political character.

In accordance with the law, trade unions must be formed in three stages. At the level of enterprises they will be organized after 31 December 1982. A year later they will gain the right to set up all-Polish trade union organizations. After 31 December 1984 they will be able to form interunion associations and organizations.

The Sejm also adopted a law on public-professional farmers organizations.

New Sanctions

LD091924 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 9 TASS -- The United States, continuing its course towards interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign states, today made another discriminatory step with regard to Poland. President Reagan announced his order to deny that country most-favoured-nation status.

Moreover, the U.S. President made it clear that this is only one in a series of discriminatory measures planned by the American Administration. He said that urgent consultations on "joint steps" are already being held with the U.S. allies.

The head of the administration did not even try to conceal that the White House thus intends to worsen the situation in the Polish economy and that the United States openly blackmails the Polish Government by these measures, pressing for "acceptable" (for the U.S.A.) changes in its domestic policies. He bluntly declared that as a result of Washington's new measures customs duties on Polish manufactured goods exported to the United States will be raised, and, consequently, the size of these deliveries will be reduced.

The President's words that his measures are not directed against the interests of the Polish people and that Washington is allegedly interested in providing aid to facilitate reconstruction of the Polish economy sounded as mere hypocrisy against this background.'

Kornilov Comment

LD111700 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1128 GMT 11 Oct 82

[By TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Oct (TASS) -- Here are two reports which have come in from Washington almost simultaneously. U.S. President R. Reagan has made a statement hurling a storm of abuse at the Polish Government and parliament, which have drawn up a new bill on trade unions. At the same time he extolled in every possible way his own adherence to "the cause of trade union rights and liberties." And at the very same moment FBI agents were storming the U.S. Teamsters' Union headquarters in Cleveland. They carried out a search lasting 12 hours and seized several boxes of documents from the trade union's archives....

These two reports reflect not only the essence and orientation of official Washington's policy within and outside the country; they also fully reflect the hypocrisy and bigotry of this policy. Indeed, who in Washington is coming out in the role of such a moralist?

Who is it who proclaims loudest of all about "freedom," "democracy," "the rights of trade unions"? It is the leaders of a country where a state system of legalized arbitrariness has been established and operates; where any attempts by people to struggle against the omnipotence of the monopolies, against exploitation, racism and poverty are harshly suppressed: Let us recall the reprisals against the "rebellious" air traffic controllers' union or the Draconian measures taken in regard to those taking part in the recent U.S. train engineers strike, when by demand of the White House, the U.S. Congress rushed through a resolution banning this strike. "Trade union rights" are prattled about by the leaders of a country where such a right does not exist even on paper, where the army of jobless numbers 12 million and the number of people living "below the poverty level" reaches almost 32 million!

The U.S. President's statement is another example of the way the Washington administration tries in an inadmissible fashion to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, insulting the national feelings of Poles. Issuing a rebuke to the hypocrites, the Polish PAP agency underlined that the Polish People's Republic is no "banana republic" like those Latin American states where the U.S. President may consider himself empowered to dictate their own laws.

Just as Anders did not ride into Poland on a white horse after World War II, so no Californian president is going to ride in there today on any horse!

Levchenko Commentary

LD101630 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Commentary by Leonid Levchenko]

[Text] The U.S. Administration makes new moves to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Among the latest manifestations of this course our commentator, Leonid Levchenko says, are President Reagan's discriminatory measures against Poland, which deny that country the status of the most favored nation in trade. This, as the President has made it clear, is only one in the series of additional punitive sanctions that his administration intends to apply toward the Polish people.

Official circles in Washington and a number of other NATO capitals are displeased with the continuing process of normalization in Poland, where the prospects of securing an end to the crisis are becoming more and more concrete. For example, discussions have started on a 3-year plan for economic development, which provides for the restoration of general economic balance.

The head of the U.S. Administration does not conceal that the purpose of the new sanctions is to worsen the economic situation in Poland. The White House hopes that the sanctions will torpedo stabilization in Poland and will eventually affect the vital interests of the country's people, which certainly fully reveals the false character of Reagan's assurance that the measure he announced are not aimed against the interest of the Poles.

The United States and a number of its NATO allies have openly interfered in Poland ever since the crisis in that country started 2 years ago. The U.S. Administration continues to blackmail the Polish Government to bring about changes in its domestic policy acceptable to the United States.

Reagan's new sanctions and his pressure on the West European allies to make them join the anti-Polish measures are coupled with moves aimed against Poland's system of governments. By using economic and other sanctions, by grossly interfering in the domestic affairs of sovereign countries, the Washington administration would like to remake the whole world after its own standards. Washington uses sanctions to threaten not only socialist or developing countries but also its own allies, who refuse to follow the adventurist line of building up tension in the world, and of obstructing mutually beneficial trade and economic exchanges between the East and the West. Yet such a policy is doomed to failure. Whatever sanctions are used against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, will not stop the development of the socialist community.

PAP Condemnation

LD121002 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw October 12 TASS -- President Reagan's October ninth broadcast, which was flagrant intervention in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic and announced that the so-called most favoured-nation status in trade will be cancelled for Poland, unleashed a tough anti-Polish campaign in the United States, the Washington correspondent of the PAP agency reports. Reagan himself attached a loathsome tone and nature to this campaign when he did not disdain rude and disgusting attacks on Poland. As if by signal, anti-Polish accusations resounded in unison, uniting all conservative and right-wing forces, organizations and institutions, guided by programmes hostile to socialism and progress.

One of the first to join in this campaign was the AFL-CIO trade union centre that issued a statement which, ignoring documents of the International Labour Organization, charged the Polish authorities with violation of international law and all kind of offences. Observers note that the AFL-CIO, joining the campaign opened by Reagan, took advantage of the rare possibility of earning the sympathy of the President who, as is common knowledge, pursues a tough course against his own, American trade unions.

Reagan's actions enlisted the support of Republican politicians representing extreme reactionary wing. It is also expected that the Reagan administration will strengthen pressure on its West European allies and demand that they curtail both political and economic relations with Poland. There is no doubt that the United States began preparing another anti-Polish campaign which evidently will be launched in November at the Madrid meeting of participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

LATEST POLISH HOUSING PROGRAM PROVISIONS CITED

PM111553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 82 p 4

[Article "based on report by correspondent O. Losoto" under the rubric "What Our Friends Are Working On": "TRYBUNA LUDU: The Housing Program"]

[Text] A broad discussion is under way in Poland in the labor collectives and mass media concerning the basic provisions of the program for housing construction through 1990. The newspaper recalls that this is the latest in recent years. Previous programs were not fulfilled for various reasons.

Is the current program feasible? It was no accident that this question arose immediately the new program had been announced. The public expects credible and substantiated plans backed up by practical deeds.

The current program formulates differently from hitherto the actual aim of housing policy: The government will create the necessary conditions for satisfying the population's housing requirements while taking into account the economic situation in the country.

Special attention is paid to the expansion of cooperative and individual construction. First of all housing needs will be considered and analyzed and ways of implementing the program will be outlined. The local authorities must promptly allocate territories for the construction of apartment blocks by individual builders, housing cooperatives and workers collectives.

The comments reaching the editorial office draw attention to the fact that the government's housing policy should be stable, and that the principles and orientations already adopted and made public should not be violated. Many readers note the need for the precise balancing of needs and capabilities in the housing program now being proposed. Letters also raise the question of the "one family -- one apartment" rule being observed more strictly.

It is now a case, TRYBUNA LUDU points out, of needing to understand the importance of a matter which serves to resolve one of the country's most acute social problems.

LEADER OF POLISH 'SUBVERSIVE' GROUP SENTENCED

LD091344 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, October 9 TASS -- As is reported by the Polish press agency a trial of L. Moczulski and other leaders of the "Confederation of Independent Poland" (CIP), an anti-Polish subversive organisation, has ended here.

In its sentence the court of the Warsaw Military District says that the CIP was planning to overthrow the political system in Poland by force and violence and to weaken the country's defense capacity. To carry out its anti-socialist plans the CIP organized the secret printing of materials, provoked disturbances, formed terrorist groups and established a network of its branches, specifically in the Federal Republic of Germany, the USA and Sweden. It was established that the leaders of this organisation received big sums of money from Western subversive centres.

L. Moczulski was sentenced to seven-year imprisonment for his actions directed against the Polish socialist state and for violating Polish laws. His accomplices were also punished.

USTINOV-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO CSSR

Final Meeting With Dzur

LD082146 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The final meeting between the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, and Army General Dzur, minister of national defense of the CSSR, took place in Prague today.

During the meeting, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the results of the visit were assessed highly. It was stressed that the visit contributed to a further consolidation of cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries and the friendship between the Soviet and the Czechoslovak peoples.

Arrival in Moscow

LD091535 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Today the Soviet military delegation headed by Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union returned to Moscow. The delegation was in Czechoslovakia on an official friendship visit.

At the airport the delegation was met by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the party Central Committee; deputies to the USSR minister of defense and other officials.

BULGARIA'S S. TODOROV STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM080929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "En Route For Home"]

[Text] A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, has made a brief stop-over in Moscow on its way home from Pyongyang.

WEST EXPLOITING SWEDISH SUBMARINE SITUATION

LD111548 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 11 Oct 82

["Malicious Inventions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- Spokesmen for the Swedish military authorities alleged the other day that a certain "mysterious unidentified underwater object," supposedly a submarine of "unknown nationality," had appeared in Sweden's territorial waters. The Western mass media, which are so fond of "sensations," immediately echoed that contention and began cooking up all sorts of inventions, trying, apparently, not without prompting from Washington, to link directly and indirectly with that report the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But an intensive search for the "mysterious underwater object" with the use of powerful depth charges has so far produced no results, and the Western press, as some observers point out, is about to prepare the public for admitting the failure of that venture.

One cannot help asking the question whether there was any submarine at all? And even if it were, what has the Soviet Union and its allies to do with that?

At any rate, one thing is clear: The whole of that malicious fuss pursued quite definite aims. First, as some Swedish press media points out, Sweden's military circles and right-wing circles wished to use it to get new big appropriations for military purposes and instigate that neutral country towards drawing closer with the aggressive NATO bloc. Second, their intention in whipping up the anti-Soviet hysteria was to try to bring down the anti-war movement, which is gaining momentum in the West, including in the Scandinavian countries, where protestors demand a cut in military spendings and creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. And, at last, to sow the seeds of suspicion and hostility towards Sweden's eastern neighbours, poison the atmosphere and undermine the traditional normal relations between the USSR and the Scandinavian countries.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW SWEDISH GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD081208 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Stockholm October 8 TASS -- Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden announced the composition of the country's new government in the Riksdag (parliament) today. Ingvar Carlsson became deputy prime minister. Lennart Bodstrom filled the post of the minister of foreign affairs and trade, and Borje Andersson was appointed the minister of defence.

A government declaration submitted by Olof Palme points out that the new government in its foreign-policy activities intends to pursue an active policy of peace, to promote relaxation of international tension, the cause of cooperation between peoples and effective disarmament. Sweden, the declaration says, will firmly and resolutely pursue a policy of neutrality with a view to ensuring stability in Europe's north.

The declaration expresses support for the proposal on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Europe's north.

The section devoted to internal political problems expresses the striving to take measures directed against the growth of prices and inflation rate, towards reducing unemployment, towards improvement of the economy and cutting down the deficit of the state budget, which should meet the interests of broad sections of the country's population.

Thus, after a six-year interval Sweden will be administered by a uniparty social-democratic government which has 166 seats in Riksdag out of 349 seats, which is more than three opposition bourgeois parties taken together.

The Left Party-Communists of Sweden, which has twenty seats, has already stated its readiness to cooperate with the Social Democrats in taking such measures which would effectively guarantee the workers' employment and uphold their interests.

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT'S NEUTRALITY DECLARATION PRAISED

LD111950 Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1900 GMT 10 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program; commentary by observer Dmitriy Kiselev on Olof Palme's government declaration in the Swedish Riksdag]

[Text] The government declaration is an extensive and important document which deserves to be most carefully studied. We have no time for that, but we can point out its most important details. The government of Olof Palme declares unanimously that it will steadily and consistently pursue a policy of neutrality. This statement is of particular importance in the complicated international situation. Sweden's fidelity to neutrality will, without doubt, contribute to the strengthening of a stable situation in North Europe and throughout the continent.

The government declaration notes that nobody is allowed to expect that Sweden would depart from this traditional policy as a result of powerful outside pressure. This passage in the declaration is by no means accidental. It warns those militarist circles in the United States and NATO attempting to involve Sweden in a broader military cooperation with that organization.

The wording of the declaration issued by the new Swedish Government makes us hope that the struggle for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe will get new impetus. The document notes quite correctly that a zone of this kind would relax the tension between the blocs and lessen the danger of the north European countries becoming targets of a nuclear attack. The statement of the Swedish Government is of particularly great topical value in current circumstances, when the United States and NATO are stepping up their war preparations in this area. Many facts indicate that in these preparations increasing attention is being paid to the use of nuclear arms.

There is yet another important point in the declaration. The government announces that its aim is the development of international, including European, cooperation. The government intends to continue a policy of detente in accordance with the interests of the strengthening of peace and to pursue activities to get out of the economic difficulties to lessen the serious unemployment situation.

As a whole, the foreign policy part of the declaration of Olof Palme's government shows a carefully deliberated and realistic stand on problems which also concern the other Nordic countries. It is evident that this stand will also be appreciated by the Soviet Union which is interested in the development of a mutually advantageous cooperation with Sweden.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO SOVIET EXHIBITION IN FRG

LD081444 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 8 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has addressed a message of greetings to the visitors of the Soviet trade and industrial exhibition in the FRG. The message says:

"I cordially greet the visitors of the Soviet trade and industrial exhibition and in their person -- the citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany. The exhibition opening in Duesseldorf under the slogan 'Cooperation -- an imperative of time' is a joint contribution of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic to the further development of goodneighbourly, mutually beneficial relations between our countries resting on the sound foundation of the historic Moscow Treaty.

The exhibition is held on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR which unites over 100 nationalities in a single, close-knit family. The peoples of the USSR have seen from their own experience that their getting together in a union multiplies their strength and speeds up social and economic development.

Relying on mutual assistance which has become a law of our life, the peoples of foreign ethnic outskirts, earlier doomed to backwardness and rightlessness, have scored especially impressive successes. At the same time they have preserved their national originality. [as received] The exhibition will acquaint the citizens of the FRG with the scope of our peaceful plans and constructive work of the Soviet people, with economic scientific and social achievements of the Soviet Union.

Visiting the exhibition you will be able to learn more about the program of peace for the 1980's put forward by 26th Congress of the CPSU and about subsequent foreign policy initiatives of our party government. In November 1981, during my visit to your country, we were unanimous with the leadership of the FRG that everything should be done to preserve and consolidate the policy of detente and peaceful equal cooperation intended for a long perspective.

It is in today's disquieting and intranquil world that we see profound meaning in an unhindered development of diverse contacts and exchanges, trade and economic ties, in the desire of nations to get to know and understand one another better, to build up mutual trust and consolidate peace on earth.

From the very first legislative act of Soviet power -- the decree on peace -- and till the recent decision of exceptional significance -- the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- the entire policy of our party and state has been permeated by a sincere striving to preserve peace. The Soviet Union is prepared to and will do everything within its capabilities to head off a nuclear holocaust, to curb the arms race and solidify the mainstays of peace on earth.

The 1970's have convincingly demonstrated: The achievement of accords on the key problems of the present day is a reality, not a dream. International detente is a historic gain of mankind. Our duty to the future generations is to preserve everything positive it gave the people.

I wish the citizens of the FRG peace, well-being, good health and happiness."

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESS AT FRG EXHIBIT REPORTED

LD081842 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Duesseldorf October 8 TASS -- A soviet trade and industrial exhibition devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR opened here, in the main city of the Land North Rhine-Westphalia, today.

Members of North Rhine-Westphalia's Land Government led by Prime Minister Johannes Rau, deputies to the Landtag (land parliament), members of the West German business community and the public, Chairman of the Communist Party of Germany Herbert Mies, and leading party figures gathered in Duesseldorf's congress center.

Those present heard out with great attention a message addressed to the visitors of the exhibition by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The text of the message was read by Mikhail Solomentsev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

Addressing the gathering, he stressed that the Soviet Union made special emphasis on trade and economic ties with other countries. Apart from mutual economic benefit, these facilitated the establishment of a climate of trust in interstate relations and promoted the development of allround peaceful cooperation. "Business contacts between the USSR and the FRG have long-standing traditions, and what is especially valuable, good prospects," Mikhail Solomentsev stressed. He expressed the hope that the Soviet trade and industrial exhibition would stimulate further development of bilateral business contacts.

In their speeches economics minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Reimut Jochimsen and Mayor of Duesseldorf J. Kuerten stressed the importance of mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation between the FRG and the USSR for deepening understanding between the peoples of both countries. The ceremony was followed by a gala concert with top Soviet performers taking part.

The Soviet exhibition, occupying an area of 13,000 square meters, acquaints visitors with the Soviet Union's achievements in economics, science, technology and culture. Over 6,500 exhibits supplied by 60 ministries and departments of the USSR, by the Academy of Sciences, foreign trade organisations, and over 320 leading manufacturers of the country, have been put on display. Electronics, machine building, instrument-making, power engineering, the chemical industry, metallurgy, the light and food industries -- is by far an incomplete list of subjects covered by the exhibition.

The largest of the constituent republics of the USSR -- the Russian Federation -- has a large section of its own. Materials and exhibits devoted to the development of Siberia and the Soviet Far East and to fraternal cooperation of the peoples of the USSR are especially interesting.

The exhibition in Duesseldorf demonstrates the advanced level of development of contacts between the Russian Federation and Land North Rhine-Westphalia. About 600 companies from that land maintain close cooperation with Soviet organisations and enterprises.

DELEGATION HEADED BY KOSTANDOV ARRIVES IN FRG

LD112046 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 11 TASS -- A Soviet delegation, led by Leonid Kostandov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, arrived here today to attend the 11th session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. At Bonn-Koeln Airport the delegation was met by Otto Lamsdorff, ministers of economics of the FRG and other officials.

PCI DELEGATION VISITS USSR, CPSU MEMBERS

PM081627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: At the Invitation of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A delegation of Italian Communist Party (PCI) federation secretaries led by PCI Central Committee Member L. Sandirocco, was in the Soviet Union from 22 through 30 September.

During their stay in the USSR the Italian Communists visited Moscow and Minsk, had talks at the CPSU Central Committee, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the editorial office of the journal KOMMUNIST and visited industrial enterprises, a kolkhos and a higher educational establishment. They familiarized themselves with the work experience of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, preparing for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and conducting the patriotic and international education of Soviet people.

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

Baghdad, Tehran Radio

LD091100 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Baghdad October 9 TASS -- Yesterday the Iraqi aviation flew more than a hundred sorties striking at positions of Iranian troops in the area of combat activities and also military installations on the territory of Iran. The enemy suffered big losses in manpower and equipment. All Iraqi planes returned to bases. This is said in a statement by the Iraqi Supreme Command broadcast by Baghdad radio.

During the past 24 hours, the statement says, hostilities continued on all sections of the front and were mostly of a positional nature.

Tehran October 9 TASS -- Iranian anti-aircraft defences fought off all raids by the Iraqi aviation which tried yesterday to bomb positions of Iranian troops in the western and southern sections of the front, Radio Tehran announced.

Iranian artillery shelled positions of the Iraqi Army in the area of (Harkon) inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in manpower. Several tanks were hit and a number of storages were destroyed.

The radio says that during the past 24 hours combat operations were conducted throughout the line of the front.

UN Resolution

PM120839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Call for Cease-Fire"]

[Text] The UN Security Council has unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the world community's profound concern at the continuing hostilities between Iran and Iraq. The document calls on both sides "to institute an immediate cease-fire and halt all hostilities" and points to the need "to withdraw forces to internationally recognized borders."

The resolution denounces "the continuation and escalation of the conflict between the two states," which is leading to large losses of human life and substantial material damage and is jeopardizing peace and security. The Security Council has again called on all countries to refrain from actions which could entail the continuation of the conflict and urged them to promote the fulfillment of the resolution.

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, who delivered a short speech after the adoption of the resolution, expressed the readiness to make every effort to attain a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

U.S. Exploitation

LD102308 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Excerpts] "It is the third year of the Iran-Iraq war." While the conflict has been going on, imperialist countries have not ceased covertly inciting both sides to crushing military attacks. The conflict between Iran and Iraq is most advantageous to the United States -- it uses this war to justify its presence in this region.

The Middle East task force, made up of about 30 military ships, is not far from the area of the Iran-Iraq conflict. The United States is using this war to justify its presence, and sees it as a factor in preserving the strategic treasure of Israel and its military superiority over its neighbours.

RISING ANTI-SOVIETISM IN IRAN CRITICIZED

NC091527 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Vladimir Isayev commentary]

[Text] Anti-Soviet commotion and attacks in Iran have recently intensified in a perceptible way. Our commentator Vladimir Isayev writes: Iran's newspapers and other mass media often publish articles with anti-Soviet aspects. Anti-Soviet calumnies are frequently heard on Tehran radio and television. This justly surprises us, the Soviet people, and, as can be seen in letters Radio Moscow receives from Iran, the Iranians themselves are also surprised.

These feelings the simple people have are very understandable, because the Iranians are well aware that 3 years and some months ago the Soviet Union expressed heartfelt happiness at the Iranian revolution and expressed its full support for it. Now that the Iranian people are bravely confronting both domestic reaction and foreign enemies, the Soviet Union, as always, supports this just struggle.

Our country is striving toward the expansion and consolidation of friendly relations with neighboring Iran. As everyone knows, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev announced this Soviet stand when speaking at the 26th CPSU Central Committee Congress, and said: The Iranian people are pursuing their way toward freedom and progress. We sincerely hope that they succeed in this path and we are prepared to expand and consolidate good relations with Iran on the basis of equality and, certainly, on the basis of reciprocity.

Our commentator then writes: Everything seems to be clear. However, contrary to the most basic principles of logic, one often hears remarks in Iran that misrepresent our country's policy. Meanwhile, some Iranian personalities who speak from an anti-Soviet position have propounded the formula of neither West nor East. Even a superficial analysis shows the complete baselessness of this slogan.

Everybody knows that there are two different social systems -- the socialist system and the capitalist system -- in the world today. Dear listeners, let us see what policy the West -- imperialism, headed by the United States -- has adopted on Iran and what the stance of the East -- is on Iran. The West received Iran's revolution by expressing strong opposition. The West tried to stifle the newly-established Iranian Republic with sanctions and boycotts, and since it was unable to succeed in doing so it carried out a futile attempt for the flagrant military aggression against Iran. Today, too, the West hopes to harm the regime in your country through plotting and subversion. However, the East adopted a completely different stand on Iran. It was the Soviet Union that supported Iran in the struggle against the imperialist West. In view of all this, how can the West and the East be equated or claim that both the imperialist and the socialist countries, both the United States and the Soviet Union, are an equal danger for Iran, as some claim in Iran?

It should be noted that the slogan, Neither West nor East, is by no means a new one. It was not invented in Iran, but by persons in the West who are trying to deflect the Asian and African countries from their struggles against their true enemies -- in other words, imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism. These people's main objective is to separate national liberation movements from the socialist camps -- their sincere and powerful ally -- in a bid to weaken such movements. It is particularly unclear why this slogan is being used in a country which has declared an anti-imperialist policy and supports the national liberation movement.

Thus, undeniable facts and the logic in the trend of history's evolution show that there are no common points, nor can there ever be any common points in the policies of the West and East on Iran, in imperialism and socialism, or in the policies of the United States and of the Soviet Union.

In view of the traditional friendship that exists between the nations of Iran and the Soviet Union and considering the anti-imperialist nature of Iran's revolution, we want to be hopeful that the manifestations of anti-Sovietism in Iran is not an ordinary phenomenon, but an exception and something that is transitory.

MOSCOW VIEWS IRAN-AFGHANISTAN RELATIONS

NC091405 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Eighth talk in series by Vladimir Volinskiy]

[Text] Volinskiy writes: One often hears talk in Iran about the so-called Afghan mojahedin for freedom who are fighting against the Government of Afghanistan, Iran's neighboring country. Let us see who these people are and what is the reason for the sympathy and support for them expressed by official mass media and some politicians. What objective are these people, who are sometimes called Afghan mojahedin, fighting for and can they be called mojaheds? Let us try to find answers to these questions together.

For many years monarchy ruled in Afghanistan. As a result of the 27 April 1978 Revolution, the monarchy was overthrown as is often the fate of monarchies. Naturally the revolution is something related only to the Afghan people, as the 11 February Revolution is nothing but a domestic affair of the Iranian people.

Vladimir Volinskiy recalls those days and writes: I was in Iran when the revolution took place in Afghanistan. The shah and his government regarded this report from Kabul negatively. They had ample reason to fear this incident, because the example set by the Afghan people who had overthrown the monarchy could affect the Iranian people. And actually the Afghan revolution had inspired the Iranian combatants in their struggle against the despotic monarchy.

Any revolution can be judged correctly if it is assessed whose interests are reflected by it. The Afghan revolution made it its objective to end the feudals' supremacy, to wipe out inequities, to grant land to farmers, to support shopkeepers and artisans, to grant the most important rights to workers, to eradicate illiteracy and to pursue a path leading to the improvement of public welfare. We thus see that the Afghan revolution was to the benefit of the oppressed, the deprived and the indigent.

It was because of this that, when a year later, the revolution took place in Iran, the Afghans expressed their happiness. The Afghan people extended a hand of friendship to the Iranian people. The possibility had emerged for two neighboring countries with the same roots -- and close to each other in many aspects -- to fraternally extend a hand of unity to each other. But unfortunately this did not happen. Those who had been deprived of their privileges by the Afghan revolution rose to fight this revolution and found mentors in doing so. It was not long before all the world understood that U.S. imperialism is behind the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and that the territory of Pakistan -- Iran's other neighbor -- has turned into a major base for preparing American hirelings to fight against the new popular rule. As-Sadat's regime in Egypt and the Chinese, too, assisted the Americans in this.

Many nations have a saying that goes: Tell me who your friends are and I will tell you who you are. The Americans are the friends of the so-called Afghan mojahedin. Therefore, who are these mojahedin? The Afghan people themselves were capable of struggling with domestic counterrevolution on its own, on the conditions that flagrant foreign intervention did not take place. But as a result of foreign intervention by reactionary forces a situation emerged that seriously threatened the newly-established popular rule.

It was because of this that the Afghan Government had to ask for assistance from the Soviet Union, with which the Afghan people are linked with longlasting ties of friendship. Very naturally this act, too, by the Afghan Government is a domestic affairs of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and of those who stand behind them, in other words the imperialist forces, were thwarted.

It should also be easy for the dear Iranian listeners to understand that ensuring Afghanistan's independence and defending it from the imperialist forces is to the benefit of Iran itself, too, because evidently Iran cannot be indifferent to which countries are around it -- friendly countries or countries with hostile attitudes toward it.

The Afghan Government has repeatedly -- and specifically a very short time ago -- made a respectable and clear proposition to its two neighbors, Iran and Pakistan, for a joint study of ways to stop foreign intervention in Afghanistan's affairs and for normalizing relations. After Afghanistan's security is ensured, the need for Soviet military assistance to Afghanistan will also cease to exist. But Iran did not accept this proposal. As odd as it may seem, in its approach to this issue Iran placed itself in the same camp as forces that oppose both the popular Afghan rule and the Iranian revolution. What resulted was that the so-called Afghan mojahedin are supported both by the United States and by some Iranian dignitaries. Then can these so-called mojahedin be called mojaheds? Would true mojahedin accept the assistance extended to them by their imperialist enemies? Those people in Iran who do not want to help normalize the situation around Afghanistan as soon as possible often say that allegedly thousands of Afghans are involved in the struggles against the popular Afghan Government. Meanwhile they state big numbers showing the Afghan fugitives who are now in Pakistan and Iran calling them the enemies of the Afghan Government. Is this correct?

As we know, during the prerevolutionary era in Afghanistan 700,000 to 800,000 Afghans were constantly in Iran; they had only come to Iran seeking a job and an income. The shah's government used them for extremely difficult manual labor and considered them second-rate people. You surely remember the cases of punishment of Afghans by SAVAK without any trial. The popular rule in Afghanistan now calls on all these people to return to the homeland and to start peaceful activities and it guarantees the amnesty of those Afghans who were misled or whose naivete led them to the armed struggles against the Afghan Government. Thousands of them have now been able to return to Afghanistan and they are now working in their homeland in peaceful conditions. However, a great number have not yet been able to return to the homeland because the khans, tribal chiefs and various organizations, the leaders of which are receiving great financial assistance by imperialist circles, and some circles in Iran have prevented them from doing so. The question that arises is to whose benefit is all this and for the benefit of what people is the naivete of Afghans, who have accidentally left the country, being used? Would it not be better if the Afghans could return to the homeland, start peaceful activities and not live under the dire conditions of the border regions on Iran and Pakistan? Anyway, unfortunately the problem of employment and food has now intensified in Iran itself, too.

One can sometimes see on Iranian television both the leaders of the Afghan immigrants' organizations and simple Afghans. You can see how these people differ in the way they look, dress and behave. The first group is formed by people who are undoubtedly rich. They appear to be pampered and demure. These people lead a comfortable life by using the monies of others. The other group is formed of people who are in tattered clothing and on whose faces one cannot find the slightest sign of happiness. These people have to obey the orders of the rich people, to participate in demonstrations and to loudly repeat slogans that they do not understand. These people are also sent to Afghanistan for armed struggles against their compatriots.

There is a path that leads to the peaceful solution of the situation around Afghanistan, but apparently they do not want to choose it.

You can remember who the person who beat his chest most for supporting the Afghan mojahedin was in Iran, and who, at the same time, raised a commotion against the Soviet Union. This person was the deranged Qotbzadeh. It was when he was Iran's foreign minister that the Soviet Embassy in Tehran was savagely attacked. Gotbzadeh attributed this to the Afghans. But the Afghans were not among the pillagers who attacked the historic and defenseless embassy building and who inflicted great damage to it.

Vladimir Volinskiy then writes: We ourselves saw all these things. The attackers were hirelings and the strings of this act were in the hands of Qotbzadeh and other people of his kind.

We should also look at another point -- that is the relation between the anti-Afghanistan commotion and anti-Soviet activities. The raising of an anti-Afghanistan commotion is at the same time one of the phenomena of anti-Sovietism and an effort to create pessimism among the Iranian people toward the Soviet Union. The secret objective is in this, and anti-Sovietism in Iran is nothing but an effort to weaken Iran in its confrontation with forces that have adopted a hostile policy toward it and to separate it from forces that favorably regard Iran and that can support it. Those who pay great lipservice to ensuring the benefits of the Afghan people are in no way thinking of the destiny of the Afghan people, and they are prepared to throw them under the clutches of U.S. hirelings. The most important thing for these forces is to find a pretext to make the Soviet Union a target of suspicion. This conforms with the inner intentions of the imperialist governments that are trying to regain their lost positions in Iran.

Vladimir Volinskiy then writes: I think that there are those in Iran who have been misled, who are not sufficiently aware of the true incidents in Afghanistan and the character of the new rule and who are probably not well acquainted with the true faces of the leaders of counterrevolutionary organizations of Afghan immigrants. It would be useful if they would, without any interference, become acquainted with the true situation in Afghanistan and understand that the changes that have resulted from the revolution in Afghanistan cannot be turned back and that sooner or later countries will have to set up good-neighborly relations with the new Afghanistan as a nonaligned country which is a member of the Islamic Conference.

The normalization of relations with Afghanistan is, first and foremost, to the benefit of the Afghan people themselves and it also conforms with the interests of the Iranian people, too. The halting of armed intervention against Afghanistan and guaranteeing that this will not be repeated in the future is the major means to reach this end.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, our country is prepared to help toward this. We also support the Afghan situation being normalized as soon as possible. We also pursue the principle that the internal construction of Afghanistan is an affair of the Afghans and we will not discuss this with anyone. It is hoped that a realistic approach to this and following sound judgment on this by taking into consideration all the existing conditions will prevail in Iran.

SYRIAN FIGHTERS LAND USSR AIR DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

PM051617 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 3

[Special correspondent Col G. Kashuba dispatch under the "Press Evidence" rubric: "First-Time Hit"]

[Text] Damascus -- Two issues of the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN have carried reportage from an air defense force subunit under the headline "Our Weapons Are Good and Our Fighters Are Capable of Using Them With the Utmost Efficiency." In one battle this year the servicemen of that subunit shot down a U.S.-made Israeli Phantom aircraft which was making a reconnaissance flight over Syrian units' positions.

Describing in detail the antiaircraft men's fight against the air pirate, the newspaper spoke to several participants in that battle. Fighter Hasan, for example, confirms that the aircraft suffered a direct hit with the first shot and that the servicemen saw the pilot abandon his aircraft. Fighter Muhammad, in turn, said that despite the fact that the Israeli Air Force is equipped with the latest mainly U.S.-made aircraft, Syria's air defense facilities are capable of combating them successfully.

The subunit is equipped with Soviet antiaircraft missiles. These missiles, fighter Samir and other participants in the battle confirmed, proved their effectiveness whenever used. The newspaper points out that the decisive factor in a weapons' effectiveness is the skill and psychological tempering of those using it and that it is thus important to constantly improve the training and moral-psychological preparation of personnel.

It is well known that as a result of resistance by the Syrian Air Force and Syrian air defense subunits the Israeli Air Force suffered considerable losses in June when the aggressor's forces attacked the positions of Syrian units stationed in Lebanon under an Arab League decision.

That fighting, fighter (Khtaim) said, showed once again that Israeli pilots are by no means as "invincible" as Zionist propaganda makes out. The newspaper's material illustrated with photographs of courageous antiaircraft men and of Israeli aircraft wreckage are a convincing rebuttal of Zionist propaganda fabrications.

In particular, they refute its myth about the superiority of the Israeli Army's equipment and arms. It is also an indication of the insidious aims of that propaganda -- to undermine soldiers' faith in their weapons and to drive a wedge into Soviet-Syrian relations. These vile schemes, the newspaper stresses, are doomed to failure. Syria's servicemen are ready to give a fitting rebuff to all intrigues by the Israeli aggressors.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN AMMAN ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD101252 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Amman October 9 TASS -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, arrived in Amman today for an official visit.

At the airport he was met by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and other high-ranking officials of Jordan. Upon arrival Yasir 'Arafat was received by King Husayn.

In a statement for the press PLO Executive Committee's Chairman Yasir 'Arafat pointed out that discussed during the talks in Amman will be "ways and means for the implementation of the decisions of the conference of the heads of state and government of Arab countries in Fes as well as matters which are of interest to the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples." He emphasized that "relations between the leadership of the PLO and the Jordanian leadership headed by King Husayn are strong."

RPP Views Speech

LD111942 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee spoke at a popular rally held in the Jordanian capital, Amman, in solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people against the Zionist-imperialist aggression. In his speech 'Arafat pointed out that the aggressors have been taught a proper lesson in Lebanon and that the Palestinian resistance will continue to develop. Stressing one of the important aspects of these events, he said that the battle of Beirut was just a part of battle which the United States and Israel have imposed on the Arab world in an attempt by the imperialists and Zionists to dominate the Middle East.

Many Arab countries, both far from and near Lebanon, are now beginning to fully understand this fact. The proceedings and results of the last Arab summit conference in Fes clearly showed that Israel's attack on Lebanon and the attempt of the Zionist military clique to annihilate the Palestinian Arab people are considered a challenge to the Arab world and that the internal differences among the Arabs are falling to the bottom of the list of priorities.

It is absolutely clear that the Palestinians and the Lebanese are but the first targets of the present aggression. A detailed plan for an attack on Jordan has existed for some time at the Israeli General Staff. The excuse with which they want to justify their next aggressive plan against the Arab nation can actually be found in the speeches of members of the gang of Begin. Begin and Sharon say that they will not stand with folded arms if military detachments of the PLO, which threaten Israel's security, are established in Jordan. As was the case on the eve of the attack on Lebanon, the aggressor and occupier includes in the concept of Israeli security the attempt to perpetuate the regional usurpations of 1967. The attack on Jordan is at the moment only a plan by Tel Aviv.

As for the attack on Syria, it has actually started. The Israeli forces are intensifying their active operations against the Syrian units in the Al-Biqa' Valley who are operating under the banner of the peace-keeping Arab deterrent forces. It is clear that Tel Aviv is provoking Syria for an all-out war not just in the hope of defeating it, but also in finally occupying Lebanon during this war. The Zionists can choose any other Arab country as a target for their next aggression, while the peacemakers in Washington prepare for the victims of the next aggressions copies of the Camp David agreements -- documents for capitulation and protocols agreeing to foreign domination.

The heroic struggle being waged by the Palestinians torpedo these very calculations. They are not fighting just for their own sake, their land and state, but also for the sake of the independence of all the Arab countries and the honor and dignity of all the Arabs. Moreover, they are also fighting for a just peace throughout the Middle East, for which a settlement under the feet of Washington and Tel Aviv cannot be a substitute, as 'Arafat said.

AL-WAZZAN FORMS NEW GOVERNMENT IN LEBANON

LD090154 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut October 8 TASS -- Ten ministers have formed a new Government of Lebanon, it has been announced here. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan also holds the office of interior minister. Elie Salim has been appointed deputy prime minister and minister for foreign and immigrants' affairs, 'Isam Khuri -- minister of national defence, education and fine arts, Ibrahim Hawawah -- minister of economics, commerce and tourism. It is noted here that all the ministers in the new Cabinet are non-party people and are not members of the Lebanese parliament.

ISRAELIS 'RAMPAGING' IN PALESTINIAN CAMPS

LD081810 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Beirut October 8 TASS -- The Israeli occupiers continue to perpetrate crimes on Lebanese soil. Following the massacre of Palestinians in West Beirut and in the Palestinian refugee camp of Ayn al-Hulwah, the invaders went rampaging in Ar-Rashidiyah, one of the biggest refugee camps in Lebanon's south. [sentence as received] The Palestinian news agency WAFA reported mass round-ups among local residents and cruel tortures to which old men, women and children were subjected. Thousands of Palestinian refugees from Ar-Rashidiyah were thrown behind the barbed wire.

Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon has again reaffirmed that Israel will not withdraw from Lebanese territory until Lebanon signs a so-called "peace treaty" with Israel after the pattern of the notorious Camp-David one.

The Lebanese Army units with the participation of the disengagement force continue mass searches and round-ups in West Beirut and in Palestinian refugee camps. A large number of people were arrested during searches and round-ups in dwelling houses, institutions and shops, according to a report of the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY. The detained are being taken away blindfolded in military lorries.

The Progressive Socialist Party, the Lebanese Communist Party and the Organisation of Communist Action which are part of the national-patriotic forces of the country, issued a joint statement, describing those measures as an encroachment on the elementary civil rights and democratic freedoms. As far as the disengagement force is concerned, it arrived in Beirut to protect the civilian population and not to participate in police actions, the statement says. Noteworthy is the fact that round-ups did not affect East Beirut where the rightist-Christian forces categorically refuse to surrender arms to the authorities.

Having demanded an immediate end to searches and round-ups, the authors of the statement emphasized that those glaring actions are directed against the national-patriotic forces which courageously defended the capital from the Israeli aggressor. Such actions by Lebanese troops, the document says, are playing into the hand of the occupiers who seek to split Lebanon for the purpose of establishing control over its entire territory, and are putting in jeopardy the process of achieving concord inside the country.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive [as received] condemned the actions of the Lebanese Army. In a message to the heads of state and government of Arab countries he pointed out that those measures are aimed at "destroying the Palestinian people" in Lebanon.

ISRAEL RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON LEBANON POLICY

LD120854 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 12 Oct 82

["Aggressor on the Rampage" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

At a special meeting, the Israel Government "has examined the situation in Lebanon" and released a communique determining the basic thrusts of Tel Aviv's policy with respect to that Arab country.

Even the most cursory familiarisation with this "document" indicates that what is again at issue is a blatant attempt by the Israeli aggressors to impose an American-Israeli diktat on Lebanon, to perpetuate the regime of the Israeli occupation on a major part of Lebanese territory. It is no coincidence that already the first item of the communique provides for concluding a "peace treaty" with Lebanon. In Tel Aviv, they make no secret of the fact that this treaty must be concluded along the lines of the Camp David accords which, as is known, untied the hands of the Israeli expansionists, and became one of the principle obstacles in the way of a genuine, just and lasting Middle East settlement.

It is a curious comment that the communique does not contain a word of mention about withdrawing Israeli troops from Lebanon, as is called for under U.N. Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. At the same time, the aggressors, who brought countless trials and sufferings to the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples and perpetrated bloody atrocities including extermination of tens of thousands of unarmed persons, are cynically putting forward a whole number of ultimatum demands. These include above all the total liquidation of Palestinian presence in Lebanon, withdrawal from that country of Syrian peace force which is there under a decision of the League of Arab States, and a simultaneous evacuation of the multinational force.

The communique provides for implementing in Lebanon some "measures of security" (security for the aggressor, it goes without saying).

Such glib utterances in effect amount not only to an uncereceremonious interference in the affairs of a sovereign Arab state, but also testify to unquenchable expansionist appetites of Tel Aviv, which strives to entrench itself in Lebanon at any price. Developments in the Middle East have convincingly indicated that each time that the ruling Zionist circles of Tel Aviv and their American patrons begin rationalising about Israel's "security" one may expect a fresh aggressive attack against the Arab neighbours.

The world public is increasingly insistent in demanding an end to genocide against the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples. It is working for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and a strict compliance by Tel Aviv with the U.N. Security Council decisions on Lebanon.

SOVIET-LIBYAN COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD111732 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- "The equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Libya is developing successfully and covers different branches of the economy," said Vladimir Mordvinov, vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. He leads the Soviet delegation to the eighth meeting of the inter-governmental Soviet-Libyan commission which deals with the questions of development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation as well as trade. The meeting opened here today. The Libyan delegation at these talks is led by Jum'ah Salim al-Arbash, secretary for electrification of the Supreme People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

During the commission meeting the two sides are to discuss the progress of cooperation on specific projects as well as the prospects of and opportunities for broadening bilateral businesslike contacts in the economy and trade.

They will discuss specifically questions of Soviet-Libyan cooperation in power engineering, oil and gas industry, agricultural construction, transport, communications and joint geological prospecting. The Soviet and Libyan representatives will review the progress of implementation of the mutual commitments of the two sides in building a metallurgical complex in Misratah, a chemical complex in Maradah as well as a nitric fertilizer plant and protein-producing installations attached to it.

"The eighth meeting of the inter-governmental commission is opening in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR and of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the first economic cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and Libya", Vladimir Mordvinov said at the opening ceremony. Therefore this meeting holds special significance and is expected to help further expand Soviet-Libyan economic cooperation on a long-term, planned basis.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN AMITY ACCORD -- The ceremony of signing a new cooperation plan between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society, on the one hand, and the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society on the other hand, took place at Friendship House in Moscow. The plan is for 1983-84. It was signed in accordance with the cultural cooperation agreement between the union and the Syrian society. The plan was signed for the Soviet side by Vladimir Lomonosov, chairman of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society and chairman of the State Committee for Social Affairs Action [title as received]. For the Syrian side, the plan was signed by (Wahib Jannus), chairman of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society and member of Ba'th regional command. [Excerpt] [Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 1 Oct 82 LD]

ETHIOPIAN LEADER ARRIVES; GREETED AT AIRPORT

LD120946 Moscow TASS in English 0919 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organising a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, arrived in Moscow today for a working friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At the airport the guest was met by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, secretary of the CPSU CC; Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, minister of culture of the USSR; Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, secretary of the CPSU CC, and by other officials.

ANGOLAN OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT TO UZBEK SSR

GF071900 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Vladimir Franco, the secretary of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola, visited the Uzbek SSR for a few days. The high-ranking guest was received by Asadilla Khodzhayev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR. The latter briefed his guest on the work of the supreme organization of the republic's state rule and on the progressive goals achieved by the Uzbek people in the economic and cultural fields over the years in socialist development.

The guest from Angola visited the historic Uzbek city of Samarkand. There, he acquainted himself with the city's historic sites which are known throughout the world for their architecture. Vladimir Franco, the secretary of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola, left Tashkent for Moscow on 6 October.

GROMYKO, MADAGASCAN COUNTERPART EXCHANGE CABLES

PM081057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and R. Richard, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar [DRM], have exchanged congratulatory telegrams in connection with the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the DRM.

The telegrams express confidence that relations between the USSR and the DRM will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of both sides and for the good of peace throughout the world.

MOZAMBIQUE OFFICIALS VISIT UZBEK SSR

GF101801 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Sergio Vieira, minister of agriculture of Mozambique, and (Fernandes Galiyero), director of the fine arts department of Maputo City, continue to acquaint themselves with the Uzbek SSR. On 7 October, they visited sites of interest in Tashkent and toured the exhibition of Uzbek national products. The guests from the friendly African country, (have also visited) the historic cities of Bukhara and Samarkand.

CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

PM080943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "In Accordance With the Plan"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] a delegation of PCC party workers headed by P. Ross, chief of the PCC Central Committee Communications and Transportation Department, was in the Soviet Union from 21 through 30 September.

The Cuban comrades familiarized themselves with the work experience of party organizations in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of developing transportation and had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Section, the Leningrad and Odessa Obkoms, the Orekhovo-Zuyevo Gorkom in Moscow Oblast and at ministries and departments.

MOSCOW INTERVIEWS ARGENTINE TRADE SECRETARY

PY080244 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The Argentine trade delegation headed by Trade Secretary Alberto Fraguio, left the Soviet Union today.

The day before leaving, Alberto Fraguio held a press conference with Soviet and foreign journalists. The following is part of the press conference.

[Begin Fraguio recording] As you well know the Soviet Union is an important trade partner of Argentina (?since) we are linked to it through ancient trade relations. The Soviet Union has also taken part in important works of infrastructure such as hydroelectric plants, thermoelectric plants, equipment for petroleum exploitation, machinery for the mining sector and transportation.

The Argentine Republic in turn has exported and continues to export to the Soviet Union sizable quantities of grains and cereals, beef, leather and other raw material of the agricultural sector.

After our talks with government authorities and the heads of Soviet enterprises we have established the grounds for greater cooperation between the two countries in the trade and technological sectors and have also proposed a few principles to be analyzed and discussed during the next meeting of the Argentine-Soviet Joint Commission which will be held in Moscow during the second half of 1983.

The Argentine Republic regards its partner with all the friendliness and (?care) which a partner as important as the Soviet Union deserves. [end recording]

After the statement the journalists started asking questions:

[Begin recording] [Question] What percentage of the total Argentine foreign trade balance does the Soviet Union represent?

[Answer] One-third.

[Question] How much will the trade exchange between the two countries amount to, in dollars, this year?

[Answer] The total trade exchange between Argentina and the Soviet Union should amount to approximately \$3,600 million or \$3,500 million. As you can see, it amounts to a significant sum. The trade balance leans in Argentina's favor. This means that Argentine exports are larger than the Soviet exports, but this is due to the difference between the Argentine and Soviet economies.

[Question] Does Argentina intend to increase the purchase of Soviet goods as a consequence of your visit to Moscow?

[Answer] This will not be the only consequence of my visit to Moscow. My visit merely shows the Argentine desire to strengthen trade relations with this country. One thing that will be done is to increase Soviet participation, particularly in the building of hydroelectric plants.

[Question] What chances do you see for purchasing machinery and equipment from the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Argentina is a traditional buyer of Soviet machinery and equipment. There are great chances of sales provided the Soviet companies which sell machinery enter the Argentine market and seek their clients. Ours is a very competitive market in which machinery from all parts of the world are offered, but the Soviet machinery has gained prestige due to its quality; in addition, the machinery has demonstrated its qualities and is sold at a reasonable price and therefore has great chances.

[Question] How do Soviet specialists contribute to the construction of the Salto Grande dam?

[Answer] At the Salto Grande dam Soviet specialists have installed 12 of 13 turbines; they have made the hydroelectric complex operational. A great part of the complex, or at least one-half of it, is already operating. Their contribution has been very satisfactory. As you know, this is one of the largest hydroelectric dams in Latin America; moreover, it is a binational project since it is being built by Argentina and Uruguay. It is of great importance from a technical point of view and Soviet technology has had a chance to demonstrate the level it has reached with its participation in this project. [end recording]

GROWING ECONOMIC TIES WITH BRAZIL NOTED

LD101258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Report by Mikhail Mayorov, Moscow radio correspondent in Brazil]

[Text] The current year promises to become an important landmark in the development of Soviet-Brazilian ties. The first session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Brazilian Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in the Brazilian capital in July. It helped determine new opportunities to expand bilateral trade through the joint efforts of the two countries.

The meeting in New York the other day between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Saraiva Guerreiro, who were there for the opening of the 37th UN General Assembly session, was confirmation of the readiness of the USSR and Brazil to continue fruitful ties. In commenting on the results of the talks, one of the capital's newspapers, the JORNAL DO BRASIL, notes the decision of the Soviet Union and Brazil to increase the annual volume of bilateral trade to \$2 billion in the very near future. The Soviet Union buys agricultural produce, several types of valuable minerals, and materials for the pharmaceutical industry from Brazil. In turn, Brazil receives power-generating equipment, machine tools, bearings, fertilizer and medicaments from our country. At the present time the question of increasing the proportion of machinery and equipment in bilateral trade is being studied. This is important for the industrialization process taking place in Brazil.

In addition to the two hydroelectric power stations which have already been erected, the Capivari and Sobradinho stations, the Soviet Union will take part in the construction of a third hydroelectric power station. Soviet-made sets will be installed there.

Agreement was reached recently on holding a Soviet trade and industry exhibition in Sao Paulo next year. It is considered here that the exhibition will give new impetus to the expansion of bilateral ties.

In his speech at the opening of the 37th UN General Assembly session in New York the Brazilian president, Joao da Figueiredo, noted in particular Brazil's wish to continue trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on the basis of mutual advantage and respect.

REAGAN, NEW MEXICAN LEADER MEET, AIR DIFFERENCES

LD100352 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] San Francisco October 9 TASS -- U.S. President Reagan and M. de la Madrid who is to take over his duties as president of Mexico on December 1, had a meeting in San Diego, California.

The meeting brought out sharp disagreements between the USA and Mexico. As is admitted by the American press, relations between the two states are far from being good-neighbourly. Trying to take advantage of the economic difficulties now experienced by Mexico Washington wants to impose on it its own terms for settling disputed problems of trade, immigration, fishing rights, etc. It is especially displeased with Mexico's independent foreign policy line.

According to American officials the meeting in San Diego was nothing more than an exchange of opinions and did not remove the existing differences between the two countries.

KUZNETSOV DISCUSSES NEW USSR CONSTITUTION

PM110923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 82 pp 2-3

[Article by V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "Creative Force of the Soviet Constitution" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Five years separate us from 7 October 1977 -- the historic day when the new USSR Constitution was adopted and entered into force. "Years and decades will pass," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said at the extraordinary seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, "but this October day will remain forever in the people's memory as vivid evidence of the genuine triumph of Leninist principles of people's power. The further our society advances down the road to communism, the more fully the tremendous creative potential of socialist democracy -- power of the people and power in the people's interests -- reflected in the new Constitution will be revealed."

Life is cogently confirming the truth of those words. The USSR Constitution, formulated under the Communist Party's leadership, is exerting a constant, increasing influence on all aspects of our society's life, the activity of organs of power and management, the development of socialist democracy and the consolidation of legality and law and order. Under its beneficial influence the Soviet people's ideological and political unity and their cohesion around the Communist Party are strengthening, the inviolable friendship among all nations and nationalities is becoming firmer and Soviet people's labor and sociopolitical activeness is growing. This is displayed with particular force during the preparations for the wonderful jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

I.

A most important peculiarity of the 1977 Constitution is the fact that it embodied the ideas and principles of developed socialism -- the new historical stage reached by the Soviet people along the road to communism. The party proceeds from the premise that our country is at the beginning of this lengthy stage during which all spheres of society's life will further improve.

The party attaches paramount significance to THE ECONOMY. The country's fundamental law defines it as THE UNITED NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMPLEX. The years of operation of the Constitution have been years of the consistent implementation of that proposition. Production forces have continued to deepen, and cooperation and the economic ties between the union republics and all sectors of the national economy have continued to strengthen. Science's ties with production are expanding and strengthening. Substantial shifts are taking place in the siting of production forces. Large territorial-production complexes are being consistently created. A persistent struggle is underway to fulfill the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress -- to improve the national economy's efficiency and work quality, intensify all sectors of the economy and make better use of all resources.

Most important results of the labor of the whole people in terms of the results of the 1st year of the 5-year plan were the growth of R14 billion in national income, the increase of 421 billion in industrial output and the commissioning of around 200 major new enterprises. Over 80 percent of the increase in industrial production was obtained via improved labor productivity.

The scale, profundity and complexity of the problems being solved today in all sectors of the national economy require the further IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGEMENT, THE SMOOTHER AND MORE UNINTERRUPTED FUNCTIONING OF THE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT MACHINERY AND AN INCREASE IN DISCIPLINE AND RESPONSIBILITY AT ALL LEVELS. The principles of economic management enshrined in the USSR Constitution are having an indisputable impact on this process. I refer to the increase in the organizing role of state plans -- the main means of implementing the economic policy of the party and the state -- the rational combination of centralized management with local independence and initiative, and the better coordination of sectorial and territorial development.

The switching of the economy to the intensive path of development and the efficient utilization of the existing production potential require the broadest PARTICIPATION BY THE WORKING PEOPLE'S MASSES IN MANAGING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. This will help not only to bring additional reserves into play but also to instill in every Soviet person a sense of being master of the country and deepen and develop democracy in a most important sphere of social life.

The USSR Constitution granted great rights to LABOR COLLECTIVES. They are taking an increasingly active part in planning production, training and placing cadres and deciding questions connected with improving working and living conditions and with people's education. Workers' meetings and standing production conferences are becoming increasingly effective.

SOCIALIST COMPETITION is of tremendous importance for developing working people's creative activeness, increasing labor productivity and improving production efficiency and work quality. It has now gained truly nationwide scope. Over 100 million people are taking part in it.

It is hard to overestimate the role of THE TEAM FORM OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AND PROVISION OF INCENTIVES FOR LABOR in the development of democratic principles in production. "A well-organized team that is working efficiently and I would say intelligently," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "is a real school for the development of workers' management skills and an experimental laboratory for any creative initiative."

II.

The developed socialist society is characterized by a growing INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. The general line of the party's policy and the main point of all its practical activity is concern for the people's welfare and for creating the most favorable conditions for the harmonious, comprehensive development of the socialist society and each person. This line runs through all the provisions and principles of the state's fundamental law and is expressed in its most concentrated form in the chapter on Soviet citizens' rights, freedoms and duties. Never before had the world seen so broad a spectrum of political, individual and especially socioeconomic rights. An extremely great gain of socialism is the real safeguarding of these rights.

With the building of mature socialism, our country can simultaneously resolve a far wider range of national economic and social questions. In the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans the total resources directed via centralized channels into improving the people's well-being doubled compared with the 7th and 8th 5-Year Plans. AN EXTENSIVE SOCIAL PROGRAM HAS BEEN OUTLINED FOR THE CURRENT 5-YEAR PERIOD. The proportion of national income used for consumption is continuing to grow and citizens' real incomes are increasing. Major statewide measures to increase and improve wages and increase minimum pensions are being implemented. State aid to families with children, working mothers and newlyweds, and also the practice of using less than a full workday for women are expanding.

Of course, there are many difficulties, shortcomings and unsolved problems even today. The Communist Party and the Soviet state are aware of them, are working persistently to eliminate the bottlenecks and are doing everything possible to ensure that the people's living standards constantly improve.

Since the entry into force of the Constitution, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a whole series of resolutions defining specific measures to further increase the production, expand the range and improve the quality of consumer goods, to develop public health, education, trade, public catering, physical culture and sport and to improve sanatorium and resort treatment and vacations for the working people. These are aimed at strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life and strengthening the guarantees of Soviet citizens' constitutional rights and freedoms.

The most vivid illustration of this is the consistent implementation of the right to housing laid down by the Constitution. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone the housing conditions of more than 50 million people were improved. Housing is being constructed on a large scale in the current 5-year plan too. Great attention is being paid to its fair allocation under public control and to ensuring the safekeeping of the housing stock.

The FOOD PROGRAM adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum is aimed at improving the people's well-being. A clear plan has been mapped out for further developing the production forces of agriculture and associated sectors of the economy in order to supply the population with high-quality food products and to supply industry with agricultural raw materials.

Thus the constitutional provision that the socialist system ensures the expansion of citizens' rights and freedoms and the improvement of their living conditions as socio-economic development programs are fulfilled is being consistently implemented.

Under socialism the citizen's rights and freedoms are inextricably and organically connected with his duties. The performance of civic duties is just as necessary an element in democracy as the exercise of rights and freedoms. This idea, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted, is clearly expressed in the relevant articles of our fundamental law. "Implacability toward those who flout our morality and our Soviet laws," Leonid Ilich said in his recent speech in Baku, "must permeate all social life. Compliance with the norms of public morality and the law must be a natural requirement and an immutable inner law for every Soviet person."

The changes taking place in the economic and social spheres are having a positive influence on the development of Soviet society's SOCIAL STRUCTURE. The Constitution defined the erasure of class differences and the substantial differences between city and countryside and between intellectual and physical labor as being among the most important tasks. After profoundly analyzing the qualitative and quantitative shifts in the composition of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia, the 26th CPSU Congress concluded that the formation of a classless social structure will take place primarily within the historical context of mature socialism.

The USSR Constitution provides a firm basis for strengthening SOVIET SOCIETY'S INTERNATIONAL UNITY. The state, it emphasizes, promotes the all-around development and rapprochement of all the USSR's nations and nationalities. This is one of the key principles of the Leninist nationalities policy and it is being consistently implemented. Under the conditions of our multinational country, internationalism today, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out, is above all honest, conscientious, wholehearted labor by all its peoples, the ability to give statewide interests priority over department and local interests, the ensuring of smooth work by the united national economic complex, the timely and good-quality fulfillment of interrepublican deliveries, the maximum utilization of resources and active participation in solving the problems on which the upsurge of the economy and of the whole people's well-being depend. The preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR have lent fresh impetus to the rallying of all our country's nations and nationalities.

The past years have reaffirmed once more that Lenin's idea that the Soviet Constitution serves and will always serve the working people and is a mighty instrument in the struggle to implement socialism and communism is being unswervingly implemented.

III.

The further growth of the economy, the increase in the people's well-being and the improvement in the organization of education are linked in the closest possible way with the functioning of ALL COMPONENTS OF SOVIET SOCIETY'S POLITICAL SYSTEM, WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY AND WITH THE STRENGTHENING OF THE LEGAL BASIS OF STATE AND SOCIAL LIFE. A great deal has been and is being done in this direction since the entry into force of the country's new fundamental law.

The activity of organs of state power and management is being consistently improved, people's control is becoming more effective, criticism and self-criticism are developing, publicity is expanding and public opinion is being more carefully considered. The congresses of trade unions, the Komsomol, creative unions and other public organizations held since the Constitution was adopted have vividly demonstrated that their activeness and role in our society's life are increasing.

The consistent improvement of the activity of SOVIETS OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES is of special significance for the further development of socialist democracy. The essence of the constitutional provisions regarding the soviets lies in ensuring their plenipotentiary authority and the close combination of legislation with management and control in their work. This Leninist line was further developed and deepened at the 26th party congress and in the subsequent CPSU Central Committee decisions. The role of the soviets of people's deputies at all levels in Soviet society's life is now increasing considerably and their ties with the masses are strengthening. A tremendous contribution to increasing the prestige of the soviets is being made by the fruitful activity of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the highest state post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A most important peculiarity of the soviets' work during the implementation of the new Constitution is THE INCREASE OF THEIR ROLE IN ECONOMIC BUILDING AND IN SOLVING KEY PROBLEMS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES. The Constitution and the acts of legislation adopted on the basis of it have granted the soviets extensive rights to coordinate and monitor the work of all the enterprises and organizations situated on their territory. This helps in combining in the best possible way the sectorial and territorial principles in the management of the production and social infrastructure and in making more sensible use of material and manpower resources.

The soviets are focusing their efforts today on implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, implementing the Food Program, increasing consumer goods production and improving the population's social and cultural and consumer services. Implementing the party's policy, they cooperate closely with the trade unions, people's control, cooperatives and other public organizations.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES OF THE FORMATION AND ACTIVITY of soviets of people's deputies are being further DEVELOPED on the basis of the new Constitution. This was vividly demonstrated by the recent elections to the local soviets. The dates for convening soviet sessions laid down by legislation are being rigorously observed and the questions submitted for discussion by them are becoming more diverse. More often than not these are large-scale comprehensive problems requiring a collective solution. Sessions are being more carefully prepared. Many soviets brief the population in advance about the questions being submitted for their consideration and involve the large aktiv in preparing questions. The attention paid by Soviets to the fulfillment of voters' instructions has increased. Ispolkoms, their sections and their administrations report back systematically to the soviets and to the population, and deputies report back to the voters.

Great importance is attached to the implementation of Soviet people's constitutional rights to take part in management, criticize shortcomings and approach any organizations and institutions. Organs of power are constantly improving their work with working people's letters and the organization of the reception of citizens. They are persistently seeking to eradicate manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape and to ensure the precise and unswerving fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on these questions.

Of course, there are still many shortcomings in the activity of soviets and their ispolkoms. In some places formalism and irresponsibility are being eliminated only slowly and the available reserves and potential are poorly utilized. It is to this aspect of improving the work of our representative organs that the CPSU Central Committee and local party organs pay particular attention.

Thanks to their constant concern for the election, placement and education of Soviet cadres, skilled specialists who are dedicated to the party cause and who skillfully combine professional competence with initiative and great responsibility work in the soviets of people's deputies.

The Constitution has exerted a profound influence on stepping up the ACTIVITY OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET. This is graphically displayed in the increasing combination of legislation, management and control in its work. Implementing the Constitution's provision on strengthening the legal basis of state and public life, the country's supreme organ of power has done much work to BRING EXISTING LEGISLATION INTO LINE WITH THE DEMANDS OF THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW. Acts of legislation are being formulated and adopted on a planned basis, and this approach has entirely proved its worth. Great work is continuing on the code of USSR laws. The drafts of a number of laws were referred for nationwide discussion, which made it possible to considerably enrich their content and to more fully consider Soviet citizens' interests. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers recently approved a new plan for the preparation of acts of legislation in 1983-85.

At the same time, the further the development of legislation proceeds, the more vital a task ITS STRICT EXECUTION becomes. It is to this that the center of gravity of work to strengthen socialist legality and law and order is moving. As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, a considerable number of good laws have been adopted in our country. It is now a matter of precisely and unswervingly implementing them. After all, any law comes alive only when it is fulfilled -- fulfilled by everyone everywhere.

Guided by the constitution's provisions, the USSR Supreme Soviet constantly keeps at the center of its attention questions of improving Soviet people's living standards and safeguarding citizens' constitutional rights. Work to examine the state plans and budget is being improved. Reports from the USSR Government, ministries and departments on the implementation of the resolutions of the supreme organ of state power and of the recommendations of the chambers' standing commissions and deputies' proposals are systematically heard. "This is an important innovation," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted. "Thanks to it the machinery of socialist democracy has begun to operate more smoothly and efficiently."

IV.

THE SOVIET STATE'S FOREIGN POLICY IS INEXTRICABLY LINKED WITH ITS DOMESTIC POLICY. "Our struggle to strengthen peace and deepen the relaxation of international tension," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, "is above all a struggle to provide the Soviet people with the necessary external conditions in order to resolve the creative tasks facing them."

The Constitution enshrines the main directions of the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy. It reproduces in full the fundamental principles of relations between states enshrined in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The years since the adoption of the Constitution have been marked by vigorous steps by the Soviet Union aimed at preserving and consolidating peace. Consistently implementing its constitutional principles, the USSR, along with the other socialist states, is persistently seeking to make further progress along the road of detente and to secure a real turn away from the arms race imposed by imperialist circles in the NATO countries, especially the United States, and is trying to expand equal and mutually advantageous international cooperation.

The 26th CPSU Congress adopted the historic Peace Program for the Eighties. In development of the program, the party Central Committee and the Soviet state have put forward a series of major peace initiatives. The Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, made public in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, has been greeted with wholehearted approval. The principles of a peace settlement in the Near East put forward by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev have gained the broad support of peace-loving forces. The Soviet land's firm intention of pursuing a policy of peace, detente and broad international cooperation was reaffirmed yet again with the utmost force in his speech in Baku.

Our devotion to the cause of peace is consistent and unshakable. It does not preclude but, on the contrary, presupposes constant concern for ensuring the country's security. The USSR Constitution reflects one of the most important Leninist principles of our policy: the unity of the struggle for peace and of the readiness to repel aggression. "The defense of the socialist homeland," the fundamental law says, "is among the most important functions of the state and is the concern of the whole people." Our people create by their selfless labor the necessary material and spiritual preconditions for ensuring that the Soviet Armed Forces are always ready to reliably defend the socialist homeland and to deal an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

The USSR's line, enshrined in the new Soviet Constitution, of developing and strengthening the community of socialist countries is assuming special importance in the present complex international situation. The regular consultations among the socialist states' leaders make an extremely important contribution to consolidating the community's unity and cohesion. They are of key importance for defining ways of expanding mutual cooperation and for agreeing on common positions in international affairs. The socialist countries are together traveling the path of further deepening economic integration, are jointly making efforts to surmount the difficulties that arise and, if necessary, as is happening in Poland today, are giving fraternal assistance in a spirit of internationalism, countering imperialism's intrigues. Nowadays the socialist community is the main factor of peace and security and a mighty pillar of the people's freedom and independence.

The Soviet people wholeheartedly approve and unanimously support the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at ensuring international security and averting the threat of war. Together with our people, all honest people on the planet assess with profound gratitude and sincere thanks the tireless and fruitful activity of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the name of lasting world peace.

The Communist Party's leading, directing and inspiring role, which is precisely reflected in the country's fundamental law, and its tremendous influence on all sectors of Soviet society's multifaceted life are an inexhaustible source of Soviet people's creative energy and initiative. Operating within the framework of the Constitution, the CPSU pursues a domestic and foreign policy according with the vital interests of the working class and all the country's working people. Relying on the trust and support of the masses, ensuring strict compliance with the principles of the life of the Soviet society and state which are formulated in the Constitution, and developing socialist democracy in every possible way, Lenin's party is unswervingly leading our people along the path of communist building, the path of peace and progress.

UKRAINE LEADERS PAY RESPECTS TO SOKOLOV

PM111123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 82 p 6

[TASS report: "Last Respects Paid"]

[Excerpts] Kiev, 4 Oct -- The republic's working people today paid their last respects to I.Z. Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and second secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee.

The honor guard comprised: V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; A.F. Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; and other republic leaders.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES PRODUCTION WORKERS MEETING

PM071223 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[LENTASS report: "Let Us Fulfill the Motherland's Task!"]

[Excerpt] An open party meeting of the collective of the V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod production association was held 22 September in the Nevskiy Palace of Culture. The tasks of the enterprise's Communists in mobilizing the collective to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures to ensure the commissioning of the main gas pipeline linking Urgengoy, Pomary and Uzhgorod were discussed.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party Obkom, delivered a report.

From Comrade G.V. Romanov's Report

Comrades!

The whole experience of social development and life itself convincingly confirm the timeliness and topicality of the conclusion reached by the 26th CPSU Congress that our country's national economy has entered the stage when the chief source of economic growth to an increasingly great degree lies in raising production efficiency and improving the qualitative indicators of all its sectors on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology.

It is precisely along these key avenues that the daily work of labor collectives, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and economic organs is concentrated. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our country's economy is significantly shifting toward the accelerated development of the fuel and energy complex.

The Leningrad party organization and the city and oblast's working people are called on to make an important contribution to implementing the nationwide long-term targeted program for progress in this fundamental sector of the whole of social production. We are talking about important avenues such as creating highly efficient power-generating and energy-consuming equipment, primarily for the nuclear power industry, hydroelectric and thermal power stations, and also stepping up fundamental and applied scientific research and seeking new principles and technologies for obtaining power.

Suffice it to say that Leningrad enterprises and organizations are designing very large nuclear, thermal and hydroelectric power stations and are producing a considerable proportion of modern power equipment, including the world's largest turbines and generators in the world, 1-gigawatt nuclear reactors, gas-pumping units, diesels, fuel apparatus, instruments and other equipment.

Just over 2 years ago these questions were examined in detail at a party obkom plenum. The outlined program for the development of the fuel and energy sectors, in whose implementation more than 200 Leningrad enterprises and organizations are taking part, was approved in principle in the CPSU Central Committee, in the appropriate ministries and departments and in the USSR Academy of Sciences. The implementation of the "energy program" is under permanent party control.

The many-thousands-strong collective of the V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod association is also taking an active part in this work.

Knowing that today your enterprise's party organization is examining an exceptionally important economic and political question -- the question of speeding up the series production and stepping up the output of apparatus of increased unit capacity for the main gas pipeline linking West Siberia and Western Europe -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev asked me to convey to the Communists, workers, engineers, scientists, employees and the

whole collective of the association his wishes for harmonious work, the successful fulfillment of the task set by the party and new achievements in speeding up scientific and technical progress. (tumultuous, prolonged applause, all stand)

Everyone knows of the attention which the party Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, pay to the accelerated development of the country's fuel and energy complex, including the creation of highly productive equipment to increase the extraction of Siberian gas and its shipment to the European part of the USSR and beyond the country's borders. There has never before, in world practice, been such a project in terms of scale, complexity and extent of capital invested as the main gas pipeline from Urengoy to Uzhgorod.

This main pipeline is unique in its technical and engineering features. I remind you that it extends over some 4,451 km. It is being laid in the same route as five other pipelines and crosses the territory of 24 oblasts and autonomous republics of the RSFSR and the Ukraine. It is being built across areas of permafrost and marshland, mountain chains and big rivers. One of the special features of the new main gas pipeline is that pumping units with a capacity of 16 megawatts, 25 megawatts -- and possibly even 40 megawatts in the future -- will be utilized for the first time here. You know that the importance of this gigantic construction site extends beyond our country's borders. In accordance with signed economic agreements, the United States and a number of West European states were to have participated in implementing this project, and the contract itself -- succinctly dubbed "gas for pipes" in business circles -- could have become in practice a model for mutually advantageous cooperation between East and West. However, here again -- for the umpteenth time -- the current Washington administration made its presence felt. Under its pressure, U.S. firms actually broke the contract to deliver equipment in an attempt to wreck the construction of the gas pipeline.

History has repeated itself: It has repeated itself in the sense of revealing the essence, the very nature of U.S. imperialism.

How can we fail to recall the difficult postwar period in this respect. We had to eradicate the consequences of a devastating war, feed and clothe millions of people, give them shelter, put the country's economy back onto a peaceful footing and restore economic ties anew. And it was in these conditions that, having finished with the "hot war", we came up against the "cold war" started by the aggressive forces of imperialism. The enemies of socialism were not simply counting on the fact that our country would not be able to cope with restoring the national economy for a long time, but they also did all they could to make the economic difficulties more complicated: They blocked trade, unleashed the arms race and used blackmail and provocations against us.

But they miscalculated then and they miscalculate now.

In my opinion, the sentiments of Soviet people were expressed very accurately and in a worker's graphic style by Anatoliy Nikolayevich Shagin, leader of a team of fitters in the rotor section of your association. He said: "President Reagan will not be able to find the kind of hacksaw suitable for cutting through our main gas pipeline." (prolonged applause)

As you know, comrades, the collectives of many ministries' and departments' enterprises and organizations participating in constructing and equipping the main pipeline linking Urengoy, Pomary and Uzhgorod, have launched a patriotic initiative to ensure the commissioning of the gas pipeline on time. This initiative has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers. It is pleasing to note that about 40 Leningrad enterprises are among the initiators of that movement. Among these are the V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod association, the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod association, the Leningrad turbine blade plant association, the I.I. Polzunov central boiler and turbine institute and other production, scientific and construction collectives.

Your enterprise has the special role of creating unique gas-pumping equipment. The marque of the Nevskiy Zavod machine builders is widely known and has been known for a long time. Vessels which were powerful for their time and power equipment for the first Soviet hydroelectric power stations, including the legendary Volkhovstroy were created here. The first Soviet single-pass boiler began life here. The first compressor machines and gas turbines started off from here. And today, 3/4 of all the gas extracted in the country is moved by machines developed and created here.

On more than one occasion you have been entrusted with the fulfillment of assignments of special state importance. The workers, scientists, engineering and technical workers and the entire collective of the plant which bears the name of great Lenin have always been equal to the task and honorably justified the motherland's trust. (applause)

The Communists and working people of the association have approached the fulfillment of a new task, too, in a party- and state-minded fashion and with a sense of vital responsibility: This is the task of creating and organizing the series production of GTN-25 gas-pumping units in a short space of time and to a high technical standard.

Recently the CPSU Obkom bureau discussed report of the association's party committee on fulfillment by the collective of the socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Primarily, I would like to stress that the work of the enterprise's party organization as a whole received the positive appraisal of the party obkom.

We usually judge the affairs of any particular collective by the technical and economic indicators. This is correct in principle, for the end result is always important for us. But behind the figures and percentages we must always feel primarily the pulse of the collective's life. In this sense we can note with satisfaction that the association's party committee and the shops' and sectors' party bureaus are striving to create a businesslike mood and an atmosphere of mutual exactingness and accountability. This circumstance enables due influence to be exerted promptly and efficiently on the problems that are encountered.

The great merit of the association's party organization is that it has managed in a short time, generally, to complete a package of design and technological research and development projects on time and to fully conduct the comprehensive testing of an experimental model.

Today the key problem is the comprehensive preparation of the production facility for the transfer to the series output of GTN-25 units. You can judge the complexity of the work by the following generalized figure: It was necessary to reelaborate and revise about 11,000 technological processes, design about 5,000 individual pieces of new equipment, manufacture nearly 3,000 types of cutting and measuring tools, replace more than 500 individual pieces of metal-working equipment and increase the role played by group technology and standard technological processes.

Communists are assiduously seeking and finding ways to intensify their influence on various areas of work. This is helped, in particular, by establishing more than 20 extra party groups and appointing nearly 130 party organizers. In short, the entire collective and its party and social organizations and all workers and specialists are now involved in the struggle to create new equipment.

That is why we rank together the names of chief gas turbine designer Doctor of Technical Sciences Andrey Leonidovich Kuznetsov and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Bolshakov, leader of the team of fitters who assembled the first GTN-25 machine; lathe operator and association veteran Viktor Vasilyevich Pavlov and senior foreman in the rotor blade-grinding section, Irina Anatolyevna Vorobyeva, an able production organizer; Konstantin Pavlovich Shumilov, leader of a team of fitters and member of the CPSU Obkom, and production engineer Anatoliy Mikhaylovich Safronov, secretary of the party organization section and member of the party committee; blacksmiths team leader Sergey Fedorovich Vlasov and milling machine operator Valentina Ivanovna Tsvetkova, member of the shop party bureau and able instructor of young people, and many others. (applause)

Of course, they are different people in many ways: in terms of age, character and job. But they have one main quality in common: selflessness in their work, a creative approach to the job and initiative. They are people to emulate, to take as models. (applause)

And it is natural that since they are competing beneath the banner "From High Quality Work by Everyone to Highly Efficient Labor by the Collective!" more than 1,000 workers at your association should be on the verge of a major achievement: completion of the fulfillment of targets for the first 2.5 years of the 5-year plan. Hundreds of working people are cramming as much work as possible into the shift, implementing individual and team plans for improving labor productivity and doing 5 days' work in 4 days.

And it is everyone's extra efforts which together make up the overall success. This year alone extra output worth nearly R1.5 million has been manufactured and sold and over 100 high-economy turbines and compressors for the gas, chemical and metallurgical industries have been shipped to the country's projects nearing completion.

This, comrades, is a fine response to the decisions of the 26th party congress. (applause) The consolidation of what has been achieved and the holding on to positions that have been won are an important part but not the only part of the job. Another is to organize the series production of the GTN-25, having carried out the immense preparatory work and successfully completed state trials of the prototype.

Allow me to mention just a few data on the efficiency of the new machine when used in the national economy. First of all, compared with the machines in use at the moment, the amount of construction and installation work involved in setting up the compressor stations is cut by 60 percent. Construction time is cut on average by 20 percent. And it is planned to reduce by 2/3 proportionate metal consumption during the manufacture of the units.

Presumably there is no need to dwell further on the technical aspects of the problem you are dealing with. After all, it is a task for specialists. It is important to stress that success, particularly in the implementation of design developments, now depends totally on two main ingredients: the level of technology and the standard of production organization. You machine builders are more aware than anyone else that the creation of the prototype of a new generation of gas-turbine installations is an important step, but it is only the first step on the road to series production. A number of complex and fundamental questions have to be solved to achieve this.

They include ensuring that the unit achieves the requisite economy standard and that it is very reliable and durable. Especially as the Nevskiy Zavod association has been given the job of ensuring guaranteed servicing of the West Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline installations. The correct procedure would seem to be for one of the first series units to be handed over, in accordance with the accepted practice of solving major scientific and technical problems, to the designers and production engineers for a further thorough check on technical solutions and for a test which will rapidly take the machine through its requisite operating life [operezhayushchaya narabotka neobkhodimogo resursa].

Much depends, G.V. Romanov went on to say, on the standard of production organization, on the standard of job organization and on the level of cadre responsibility. The CPSU Obkom Bureau session noted shortcomings in the accomplishment of the necessary groundwork for the series production of the new-generation gas-pumping units. In this connection Communists' attention should be drawn to the urgent matter of the need for more effective work to reduce labor expenditure on the manufacture of the new installation.

It is appropriate to mention at this point that the Nevskiy Zavod machine builders once initiated the "Production Engineers to the Fore!" movement. The association party committee must breathe new life into this initiative and make a special effort to step up industrial and other services' work on reducing the amount of manual labor, widen the use of economy techniques, accelerate the assimilation of highly productive machine tools and introduce technically substantiated norms and progressive forms of labor organization and pay.

The attainment of these goals should also be promoted by the activity of standing production conferences and the association's Scientific and Technical Council and Innovators' Council.

Your party organization has accumulated a great deal of experience in the solution of economic tasks and in the struggle to assimilate new equipment and fulfill allotted tasks. Many Communists have initiated useful undertakings in the sphere of technical progress, improvement of output quality and economy measures.

But now that the collective is faced with more crucial tasks, special importance attaches to further increasing the role of every party organization and every party group in the struggle to fulfill plans and improve economic indicators and in the development of competition. Every party cell and every party leader must be able to instill in Communists and in all working people in the shop and department, section and team a feeling of personal concern and personal responsibility for the timely output of products, for their high quality and for the more efficient utilization of raw material, semimanufactures and equipment.

There have been many positive changes at the association in recent years. There has been a considerable amount of modernization and retooling. The plant premises are well managed. Production standards have risen considerably.

The enterprise complex has benefited from the addition of the splendid palace [of culture] where this party meeting is being held. There is a fine stadium. During the 10th and 11th 5-year plans more than 600 families were given better housing.

All this is gratifying, of course. But some jobs have not been completed. The plant network of dining rooms and many of the communal facilities leave much to be desired. Greater attention must be paid to the association's hostels. Questions relating to the construction of a Pioneer camp and dispensary require a speedier solution. And this is what the trade union organization should be concentrating its efforts on.

More attention should also be paid to training cadres for the mass professions. The party committee, trade union and Komsomol committees and Mentors' Council must ensure that every person who joins your collective has a full grasp of the essential elements of the tasks being solved and that he respects and augments the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the plant's machine builders. And, of course, it is the cadre workers who must set the tone in all this work. The way to solve our economic tasks is to master the experience of leading workers and the achievements of science and technology and put them into daily practice. (applause)

Comrades!

Every day the papers, television and radio, including the Leningrad media, contain detailed information on the way the construction of the unique gas pipeline is progressing. Every day brings us nearer to the time when, in accordance with the adopted pledges, the first series GTN-25 unit will be installed on your enterprise's test-bed in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, and later, during the third year of the 5-year plan another 17 highly productive installations should be delivered to the pipe-laying site. Never before has the Nevskiy Zavod seen the startup of the series production of very complex equipment on such a scale and at such a rate.

Just as the construction of the nuclear icebreakers Lenin, Arktika and Sibir and the construction of nuclear and other power stations were once the preoccupation of many collectives and just as in the sixties we would say: "The creation of the Kirovets tractor is the work of the entire Leningrad party organization," so today we say: "The production of GTN-25 units is the work of all Leningraders." (prolonged applause)

As has already been noted, dozens of enterprises and organizations in Leningrad and other industrial centers are participating in the construction of the gas pipeline and equipment for it. Naturally, many of today's complex tasks are being tackled by more than one sector.

Therefore, it is necessary to make better and more effective use of our scientific and technical potential and accumulated experience of the comprehensive approach to the solution of major national economic problems.

Following the example of the creation of the Sayano-Shushenskaya hydroelectric power station, more than 40 Leningrad enterprises and scientific research, planning and design organizations, on the basis of a creative collaboration contract, have now embarked on work to prepare for and ensure the prompt series production of 25,000-kilowatt gas pumping units.

As you know the Leningradsky Metallicheskiy Zavod Association is organizing the production of a number of units for them on a collaboration basis. In these conditions designers and production engineers and cadre workers at your enterprise can and must share their experience with workers in allied spheres. It is equally important to establish joint creative ties with the Leningrad turbine blade plant association.

The nature of relations among all the collectives involved in organizing the production of GTN-25 units and the ultimate success of the work will largely depend on the party committee and economic leaders of Nevskiy Zavod. And this must not be forgotten.

I have already talked about certain priority problems connected with improving the economy, reliability and durability features of these machines. I think that your association's collective is capable, in conjunction with workers in allied spheres, of attaining the target which the Elektrosila plant workers set themselves and are achieving. I mean increasing production volume without increasing expenditure of rolled metal.

The data of the development and production engineers show that in 1985 the amount of metal used to make gas-pumping units can be reduced proportionately by 25 percent. This means that with an almost 50-percent increase in the production of power equipment the demand for metal will fall by 12 percent.

There is another problem whose solution must not be shelved, so to speak: The logical culmination of the organization of the series production of GTN-25 machines would be the award of the state's supreme accolade, the Seal of Quality.

And there is another fundamental question: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has repeatedly drawn attention to the need to further improve the economic machinery and, in particular, the need for a sensible combination of centralized leadership and production collectives' initiative and independence.

In this connection it is appropriate to mention that this year sees the 20th anniversary of the creation in Leningrad industry of the first production associations which offered broad scope for production concentration and specialization, for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and retooling and greater work efficiency in general.

Within the framework of associations it has become possible to resolve not only economic but important social questions. The strongest labor collectives have now been formed here. The largest party organizations function here.

Some 20 years ago we started with 9 associations. Today there are 165 of them, embracing 565 formerly independent enterprises and 140 scientific research, planning and design organizations, which account for more than 70 percent of the total volume of industrial production.

Your association is comparatively young, being organized in 1976. The party committee and the economic leadership have studied the positive experience that existed at that time. Much has been done for the specialization and concentration of production. The association now has at its disposal a powerful production base and strong technological design services.

This has made it possible to accelerate the introduction of the achievements of science and technology, reduce development times and improve the reliability of equipment. By comparison with 1975 the volume of output has increased 36 percent this year, the capital-labor ratio more than 40 percent and the total capacity of the gas-pumping units being manufactured 60 percent. During this period 13 types of fundamentally new, unique power plants have been manufactured. The saving as a result of introducing new technology in the national economy has totaled almost R700 million.

This is a further illustration of what an association can do if skillful and thrifty use is made of the advantages of this progressive form of organizing production and management.

But, apparently, even your collective has not yet said its last word. The association's potential should be more actively set to work also in resolving the crucial task which has today been entrusted to the Nevskiy machine builders.

Going on to dwell on the work of the Leningrad party organization and the working people of the city and the oblast in fulfilling the comprehensive economic and social development plan for this year, G.V. Romanov pointed out that industry in the city and the oblast fulfilled the plan for the first 8 months of the year. The policy defined for us by 26th CPSU Congress of preferential growth in labor productivity in relation to growth in production volumes is being adhered to. At the same time thorough work must still be done to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the annual plan.

Despite certain complexities, construction of the projects and capacities provided for in the year's plan, including 15 of paramount state importance, will be completed on and ahead of schedule. Party and soviet organs keep under special control the construction of housing, children's preschool establishments and trade, public catering and cultural-domestic enterprises.

As provided for in the pledges, a new subway line -- from Petrogradskaya Station to Udelnaya Station -- will be commissioned ahead of schedule, by 7 November.

The party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government devote unflagging attention to questions of further developing the agricultural sector of the country's economy and to questions of supplying the population with food.

Convincing new evidence of this is provided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the country's Food Program through 1990, which it approved.

You are familiar with these documents. You also know about the shortcomings that still exist in these spheres. I would just like Communists and our aktiv to understand also the difficulties and the objective causes which unfortunately slow matters up and prevent them from being managed in the way we would like. For it is a fact that this is the 3d year in succession that the country has experienced unfavorable weather conditions and that we have vast areas taken up by zones of risky farming and regions with infertile soil.

Despite the development of the chemical industry, there is a shortage of fertilizers. Land reclamation still must be carried out on a large scale. The need for new, highly productive agricultural machines, above all for harvesting work, has not disappeared but, on the contrary, has increased. New, higher demands are being made today on the development of selection and seed growing.

Add to this the shifting of the main deposits of oil, gas and coal to remote regions in the east and north of the country, where conditions for extracting and transporting raw materials are considerably more complex than in populated regions, and consequently all kinds of costs increase. Add the need to keep the country's defense capability at the proper level.

All these, comrades, are very serious matters and complex problems, but they are problems of growth.

Our party openly tells the people of the difficulties and shortcomings that exist. The decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo are elaborated on the basis of a realistic assessment of our potential, careful regard for the laws and trends of the socialist economy and attentive study both of our own experience and of the experience of the fraternal socialist countries. And no fabrications, no lies and slander by enemies of the Soviet state will halt our onward progress. (prolonged applause)

Speaking about the state of affairs in agricultural production in Leningrad Oblast, the speaker pointed out that, despite the late spring and the unprecedented frosts in June, a generally good harvest has been grown. The chief thing now is to gather and preserve the harvest and lay sufficient fodder in store for social livestock raising. Agricultural workers are now working persistently on this and are also being given great assistance by townspeople.

Almost 1.2 million tons of fruit and vegetable produce and potatoes will be laid in store for the winter both from local resources and from deliveries from other oblasts and republics in the country -- which fully accords with the needs of the city's population. Funds have been allocated in full for meat and dairy products, which increase yearly.

Here I would like to rebuke the leaders of the Nevskiy Zavod association. And this is why: The decisions adopted by the party on organizing industrial enterprises' subsidiary plots are well known. Your collective has been allocated 200 hectares in Luzhskiy Rayon.

The work of opening up the land is proceeding slowly. Next year you intend to hand over only 10 tons of vegetables and 40 tons of potatoes. That is manifestly insufficient.

We already have many examples of strong subsidiary plots. We have something to learn from the collectives of the V.I. Lenin optical instrument association, the A.A. Zhdanov shipbuilding plant, the Lenpodyemtransmash association and others. Obviously, your association's leaders should also reorganize themselves and display more feeling, exactingness and concern in these matters.

Of course, a subsidiary plot is not capable of resolving all questions. But plant canteens, rest bases and children's establishments could be provided to a considerable extent with their own greens, vegetables, potatoes, meat and milk. In short, it is necessary to respond more promptly to these problems. The conditions for this exist and must be utilized.

Certain light industry sectors are still working poorly. Hence the just complaints that it is hard to buy seasonal good footwear, jackets, hats, sports clothes for infants and so forth. Certain leaders of enterprises producing consumer goods still get carried away with volume indicators as distinct from the consumers' needs.

Shortcomings in organizing consumer goods production and trade services must be rectified more quickly. Party and soviet organs locally are obliged to monitor more strictly the activities of trade organizations and enterprises and to increase demands on leaders. The work of administrative organs and people's controllers should also be activated.

Special attention must be devoted to improving the effectiveness of worker control. Not one store, not one trade point, not one canteen must drop out of sight of workers controllers. Party and factory-plant trade union committees must improve the efficiency of worker control commissions. This is in our common interest, in the interests of all.

The questions under discussion, comrades, are of vital importance. In its practical work the obkom will continue to take all measures aimed at more fully satisfying the population's needs for foodstuffs and consumer goods.

We are all well aware, G.V. Romanov went on to say, that we are having to resolve creative tasks in a complex international situation. The world situation has been exacerbated through the fault of imperialist reaction, primarily the United States.

Hiding behind rhetoric about its readiness to reach agreements based on the principles of equality and identical security, the White House is continuing to gamble on the arms race and on achieving military superiority. It is clear that the Soviet Union will not agree to such an approach, and it has said so repeatedly. (prolonged applause)

There are many hotspots in the world today where there is war and bloodshed. The attention of all the world's peoples has now been drawn to our country's important new foreign policy initiatives. It has been advanced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and sets forth in a concentrated form a plan for a comprehensive and truly just and lasting settlement in the Near East, which has been lacerated by the brazen actions of the Israelis and their American patrons.

Our line in resolving complex international problems is the premise that the only sensible path in the nuclear age is the path of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and the path of resolving any disputed problems at the negotiating table. The consistent and firm policy of strengthening security, curtailing the arms race and reducing the threat of a new world war was expressed once again by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his Crimea meetings with the leaders of a number of socialist countries, as well as his talks with politicians of other states and international organizations, including I. Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, who is in our country now.

In building its policy, taking account of the realities of the modern international situation and defending peace on the planet, our party will, as always, maintain the country's defense capability at the required level. (prolonged applause) Together with all the Soviet people, the Communists and working people of Leningrad and its oblast completely support and approve this approach! (prolonged applause)

In conclusion G.V. Romanov said:

Comrades!

We have before us two important dates: The 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Socialist competition has been mounted extensively to greet these dates fittingly in Leningrad and its oblast and throughout the country.

Following Muscovites' example, Leningraders are actively preparing for the communist subbotnik which will be held 18 December and will be devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR. It is the task of all party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and of every labor collective to create all the conditions to work that day using saved raw materials, semimanufactured fuel and energy and achieve high labor productivity at every workplace.

The working people of Leningrad and its oblast, closely rallied around the party Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will continue to devote their strength, knowledge and experience to increasing the country's economic and defense might. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

The tasks set by the party will undoubtedly be resolved and the outlined plans will be fulfilled. (prolonged applause)

Relying on business cooperation with related firms, having experienced cadres of workers and specialists at its disposal and with a militant party organization, the Nevskiy Zavod machine builders collective is called on to inscribe a vivid new page in the history of the enterprise's scientific and technical progress and in the annals of the country's scientific and technical progress.

Allow me, dear comrades, to express my firm confidence that the Communists and the entire collective of the twice order-bearing V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod association will honorably fulfill the tasks set by the party Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally, and will make a worthy contribution to the practical implementation of the historic plans of the 26th Congress of our Leninist party. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

NURIYEV WRITES ON AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

PM071529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Z. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "The Economic Machinery and Management of the Agroindustrial Complex"]

[Text] In the life of the people and the country there are events which long remain in the memory, reflecting the fundamental interests and aspirations of everyone and every working person. The CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum was such an event. It approved the USSR Food Program elaborated on the initiative and under the direct leadership of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This is a very important direction of our state's economic activity.

The essence of the plenum decisions is the elaboration of political, economic, organizational and social measures applicable to the present stage and aimed at further strengthening the alliance of the working class with the peasantry, and all possible building up of food resources. This accords with the CPSU's program demands.

The plenum documents characterize the profound scientific validity and qualitatively new approach of the party to the further elaboration and practical realization of the Leninist agrarian policy, the comprehensive approach to resolving the food problem and the broader utilization of the country's increasing material and financial potential.

At the modern stage factors of further growth in food production largely lie outside agriculture. They are connected, above all, with accelerating the development of industry called upon to serve the countryside, regularizing national economic proportions and redistributing material and financial resources in favor of agriculture and food sectors.

1.

The improvement of the economic machinery of management and administration in the agro-industrial complex is a very important constituent part of the measures formulated by the CPSU Central Committee plenum. Certain elements of this machinery which took shape many years ago, particularly the prevalence of administrative management, have begun to fetter production. For a number of reasons of an objective and a subjective nature excessive centralization and regimentation of enterprises' activities has become apparent in some places. This is, above all, because of the weakening of the economic levers of management.

There has been an increase in the cost of the industrial output utilized and the services rendered by Selkhoztekhnika and by water resources, construction, transportation and other organizations and enterprises, as well as in the level of earnings. Farms' expenses have increased accordingly. In the 10th 5-Year Plan, for example, the cost of plowing and sowing units for kolkhozes and sovkhozes almost trebled by comparison with the 8th 5-Year Plan, and the cost of technical facilities per hectare of irrigation increased 180 percent. There was an increase in the cost of materials and equipment for livestock raising. Here expenditure grew more quickly than the return on it. Hence the increase in prime production costs in arable farming and livestock raising.

Some farms sell produce at a loss. Under such conditions it is hard to talk of expanded reproduction using their own sources of finance. There has been an increase in allocations from the budget, particularly credits for current and capital expenditure. And an increase in the indebtedness of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with regard to bank loans is a consequence of this.

The belittling of the role of prime cost, price, profit, credit and the principles of getting a return on expenditure and of a correct correlation between labor productivity growth and earnings has resulted in the weakening of economic work in the countryside and in the strengthening of administrative methods of management.

In a number of regions kolkhozes and sovkhoses were set many unnecessary indicators from above. In particular, what kinds of livestock they should keep and in what numbers, what they should sow and when, methods of carrying out work and so forth. These intermediate indicators sometimes held an important place in assessing the work of teams and farms to the detriment of assessment according to the end results of all production activity.

Agriculture has to be managed under diverse natural, climatic and production conditions. There is no place for stereotypes here, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. What is particularly necessary here is proprietorial flair, independence in decisionmaking and enterprise. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev also noted the need to develop cadres' creative initiative and to enhance responsibility for the assigned task and for fulfilling the outlined plans at the recent festivities in Baku.

The development of cadres' initiative is one of the most important ways of implementing the party's agrarian policy in practice. The raising of the level of independence and businesslike efficiency is very likely an inexpensive and effective factor in the development of arable farming and livestock raising. By skillfully relying on the creative activeness of leaders, specialists and all working people it is possible to ensure the assiduous use of funds and increase the return on investments allocated to strengthening the material and technical base and to reclamation and chemicalization.

This is evidenced by the experience of leading rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Hero of Socialist Labor D. Angelyev has directed the Gigant Sovkhoz in Rostov Oblast for many years. There was a time when the farm ran aground, figuratively speaking, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, having excessively extended sowings of grain crops by comparison with the previous 5-year plan. Thereby violating the optimum crop structure, Gigant's yield fell to 19 quintals per hectare. Relying on the experience of specialists and sovkhos workers and scientists' recommendations, the director actively set about assimilating a zonal system of arable farming. The average annual yield of grain crops there now stands at 31.5 quintals. This is not the only example. The same can be said of many other leaders.

The party has drawn up a system of measures to improve planning, economic incentives and management. These measures have been expounded in well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions and exert a fruitful influence on the work of labor collectives.

A limited range of indicators, according to which plan figures are set for the farm from above, has been established. These include, above all, the volume of purchases. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses are informed of allocatable scarce types of equipment, mineral fertilizers and fodder, while state farms are informed of the extent of capital investments.

The May plenum noted the need resolutely to get rid of bureaucratic administration and petty tutelage with regard to kolkhozes and sovkhoses. No one is permitted to demand that they fulfill targets not provided for in the plan or to request information other than that prescribed by state accountability. At the same time, republics, oblasts, rayons and farms are obliged to manage things so as to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of state plans for purchases of produce in terms of quantity and quality.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers attach exceptionally great significance to strengthening kolkhozes and sovkhoses with leading cadres and specialists and to enhancing their role and responsibility in developing agricultural production. The initiative of many specialists in the Ukraine and Belorussia, who have voiced a desire to transfer from management organs to work directly on farms, merits approval and all possible support.

Having begun realizing the Food Program in earnest, farm leaders and specialists, relying on the active support of party and trade union organizations and local soviets, are called upon to mobilize and rally the broad masses of field workers and livestock raisers to scale new heights.

2.

To ensure growth in production efficiency stable economic conditions are being created for the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is deemed necessary, as of 1 January 1983, to raise the purchase prices of cattle, hogs, sheep, milk, grain, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables and certain other products and, in addition, to introduce price markups to a total value of R16 billion for low-profitability and loss-making farms located under worse conditions. Here the aim is set of equalizing economic conditions. We cannot allow markups to cover up omissions and mismanagement. It is necessary to allocate more equipment, mineral fertilizers and other means to weak farms.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz proceeds from sales of produce will increase by R21 billion, or 25 percent, over the year.

For low-profitability and loss-making kolkhozes it is planned to allocate R3.3 billion from the state budget annually for housing construction, roadbuilding and the construction and maintenance of children's preschool establishments, Pioneer camps, clubs and other cultural and domestic projects. It has been decided to write off the debts of such farms under bank loans to the tune of R9.7 billion and to postpone the clearing of previously deferred and unrepaid debts to the tune of more than R11 billion.

Substantial changes are being made to farms' economic relations with partners. Stable economic conditions for financially autonomous activity are being created in every labor collective. Rayons now acquire the right to put a price on services rendered to kolkhozes and sovkhozes by enterprises and organizations regardless of their departmental allegiance, and also to set accounting prices for livestock, fodder and materials supplied by farms to each other.

In the rayon it is possible, where necessary, to redistribute part of the capital investments and material and technical resources among the enterprises and organizations belonging to the agroindustrial association and to create centralized funds for production development, material incentives, sociocultural measures and housing construction.

The procedure for awarding bonuses to leading workers and specialists of farms and other enterprises and organizations in the rayon will also be improved. Incentives are linked with output growth and the end results.

Changes will be made to the existing procedure for planning and using the profits of enterprises and organizations connected with the countryside. It is intended to enhance the material interest of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, and the Agrochemical Services to Agriculture Scientific Production Association in the quality and timing of the fulfillment of work and in rendering services. It is planned to step up incentives for farms' partners for achieving high end results in production. The procedure of economic incentives for leaders and specialists of procurement enterprises and organizations is being changed.

3.

Simultaneously with improving the economic machinery measures are being taken to improve management. Production intensification has deepened the processes of division of labor.

A network of enterprises and organizations has been set up for the repair and servicing of equipment, chemicalization, reclamation, construction, transportation, procurement and the storage and processing of produce.

Many farms are forced to have dealings with 20-30 different services. In Smolensk Oblast's Vyazemskiy Rayon, for example, 23 sovkhoses are linked with 21 managerial and production associations of rayon and oblast subordination.

On the other hand, narrowly specialized sectorial associations, industrial administrations [promy], trusts and firms of union, republic, oblast and interr rayon subordination have come into being in agriculture itself. In this connection a doubling and even a trebling of the size of the management apparatus has occurred in some places over the past 15 years. Thus, in Rostov Oblast it has increased from 1,300 to 2,040 people. Excessive centralization of the management of specialized farms in many rayons of Krasnodar Kray and Tambov, Penza, Voronezh and certain other oblasts has resulted in all or almost all sovkhoses coming under departments located outside the rayons.

Of the 298 sovkhoses on Saratov Oblast 6 are directly subordinated to the oblast agriculture administration, 16 to the fruit and vegetable association, 32 to the Skotoprom trust, 23 enterprises to the Ptitseprom trust, and 13 to Sortsemprom. Several farms are under the jurisdiction of republic and union ministries. All this has weakened the rayon link.

The established management system has complicated intersectorial and interregional ties, become unwieldy and disparate and resulted in increased spending on maintaining the apparatus. It has been created, as a rule, by attracting highly skilled kolkhoz and sovkhos specialists, who are in short supply on the farms. Trust and industrial administrations tended to pursue narrow departmental interests, while sectors serving the countryside became organizationally and economically inadequately linked with kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

Disparateness gave rise to serious shortcomings in planning, in material and technical supplies, the distribution of production, the processing of produce, concentration, specialization and agroindustrial integration. In a number of instances it was the cause of parallelism and duplication. Each sector in the countryside sought to create its own repair base, its own motor transport pool and other auxiliary and service production facilities and enterprises -- which contributed to the outflow of manpower from kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum deemed it necessary to considerably improve the management of agriculture and its associated sectors at the center and locally. The chief task is to achieve a high end result, provide the country with uninterrupted supplies of all kinds of food and improve production efficiency. Commissions on questions of the agroindustrial complex have been set up under the presidiums of councils of ministers at the center and in the union republics. These commissions are to coordinate the activities of all the ministries and departments incorporated in the agroindustrial complex.

The government recently approved a statute on the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex, which defines the functions, rights and duties of this management organ. The elaboration of draft statutes for the republic commissions on the agroindustrial complex is at the concluding stage. Standard statutes of rayon, oblast and kray agroindustrial associations are now being drawn up, as well as other normative documents on whose basis the practical activity of the agroindustrial complex is to be built.

Since it has been functioning, the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex has already examined many current and long-term tasks of the production activity of sectors of the agroindustrial complex. These include tasks such as preparing transportation and procurement organizations to convey, receive and store the 1982 harvest, preparing kolkhozes and sovkhoses for the upcoming wintering of livestock, improving management in the republics, krays, oblasts and rayons, accelerating the commissioning of capacities, drafting plans for the economic and social development of sectors of the agroindustrial complex for 1983, laying seeds in store for the next harvest and other tasks.

In the union republics similar commissions are also working actively to implement the measures formulated at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. Agroindustrial associations are being set up in autonomous republics, krays, oblasts and rayons. At the same time work is being done to simplify the apparatus and eliminate its superfluous echelons, and the flexibility and efficiency of management are being enhanced. Extensive potential is being created here for the most correct combination of the territorial and sectorial principles of management.

Imparting a comprehensive nature to management will make it possible to avoid many disproportions in siting the production forces of the agroindustrial complex, to coordinate more efficiently the obtaining of produce with its storage and processing, reduce losses and make more rational use of the funds allocated by the state.

Paramount significance is attached to creating rayon agroindustrial associations. They must incorporate kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm formations, as well as service enterprises and organizations. The councils of associations are the management organs. They are endowed with corresponding rights in the spheres of planning, organizing production and capital construction and distributing material and technical resources. They are permitted to centralize the fulfillment of individual production economic functions.

The experience accumulated by such associations in a number of RSFSR, Ukrainian, Georgian, Latvian and Estonian rayons attests to their promising nature. They make it possible to correctly combine local and state interests and to make leadership comprehensive, multifaceted and, at the same time, purposeful and subordinate to achieving high end results.

This experience is now being improved, and the individual functions and rights of the new rayon and oblast management organs are being specified -- which will be reflected in corresponding statutes.

From the first steps in their work the agroindustrial associations must regard the improvement of the entire system of services for kolkhozes and sovkhozes as of paramount importance. Applications for all kinds of services must be made on the basis of farms' orders, and not be issued from above. One of these associations' important tasks is to put in order farms' relations with procurement organizations. To strengthen the monitoring and auditing service it is necessary to provide for the creation under rayon and oblast associations of subdivisions capable of ensuring the systematic verification of the production and financial activity of all enterprises of the agroindustrial complex, regardless of what department they come under.

Agroindustrial associations will draw up and implement plans for sociocultural development and for retaining cadres at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The funds allocated for these purposes through all channels of finance will clearly have to be placed at the disposal of rayon associations and be used under their control.

The creation of agroindustrial associations will require the functions of republic and union ministries to be specified.

4.

Improving the economic machinery and management presupposes resolving a cardinal task -- improving the efficiency of agricultural production and of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex. The center of gravity is now shifting -- and this is a distinguishing feature of agrarian policy in the eighties -- toward raising returns on capital investments, increasing the productivity of agriculture and deepening and improving its ties with all sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

The work of soviet and agricultural organs is now organized with regard to accelerating labor productivity growth and increasing production of output per unit of production area and of energy resources consumed.

We are faced with making a broad switch to progressive technologies. There will be a significant improvement in the utilization of land, equipment and labor, material and financial resources. This is the most effective and, in practice, the only possible way to solve the food problem, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum.

It is necessary, above all, to step up economic work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex.

It is important to organize effective internal farm accounting throughout the primary level -- in teams, detachments, livestock units, shops and sections. It is being introduced quite well, for example, on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Tatar ASSR, Stavropol Kray and Nikolayev and Odessa Oblast.

Economy and thrift are acquiring special significance under present conditions. To economize in things large and small, to reduce price costs, cut losses, improve product quality and eradicate cases of squandering resources and materials -- this is the inalienable demand of socialist management.

It is necessary to commission all the reserves at the disposal of every kolkhoz, sovkhoz, department and team. It is necessary to safeguard public property and strive for the rational utilization of land, equipment, mineral and organic fertilizers, fuel, electricity, fodder, raw materials and supplies. It is important that every minute of worktime should work for the harvest and be used to increase the return per hectare and the production of livestock-raising produce.

Local organs and leaders and specialists of enterprises must improve the forms of labor organization in production collectives. In particular, the nonregulated links in Volgograd, Ryazan and Nikolayev Oblasts have made a good name for themselves.

The USSR Council of Ministers has examined the experience of labor organization on farms in Rostov Oblast's Millerovskiy Rayon. There the switching of mechanized links to collective contracting with the use of job contract plus bonus payment has made it possible to make better use of land and equipment and raise labor productivity. Whereas previously the yields of grain crops there had been lower than with their neighbors, in 1976-1981 the Millerovskiy Rayon farms obtained 1.6-2.6 quintals per hectare more than farms in Chertkovskiy, Kasharskiy and Tarasovskiy rayons.

Autonomous financing, collective contracting and a well-thought-out system of material incentives -- this is what must be widely utilized by the new organs of management and by leaders and specialists of enterprises for the successful fulfillment of the plans outlined.

It was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee May plenum that the Food Program sets tasks of different time scales: long-term, medium-term and immediate, urgent. Harvesting is continuing in the country's fields. It is necessary to harvest in full everything that has been grown. The foundations of the next harvest are being laid. It is particularly important now to accumulate as much fodder as possible for the winter.

Already this year there is a real possibility of substantially improving supplies of potatoes, many kinds of fruit and vegetable products, macaroni, groats and confectionary products for the population. The chief thing now is to mobilize the efforts of production associations, enterprises and organizations to realize this potential and successfully fulfill the plans for sales of grain and other agricultural products to the state. And many labor collectives are coping successfully with the set tasks.

This year is the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. It is important to celebrate this glorious jubilee with new successes in labor.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS LIVESTOCK GRAIN CONSUMPTION

PM070903 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Animal specialist M. Glinka agricultural review: "Grain and Mixed Feed"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 27 September the country's farms had procured 60.7 million tons of hay, which is 86 percent of the planned amount; 60.8 million tons of haylage (90.6 percent), had obtained 160.8 million tons of ready silage (65 percent) and had produced 6.8 million tons of artificially dehydrated green fodder. Some 80.3 million tons of straw, chaff and other threshing floor fodder have also been laid in (82 percent) along with 5.1 million tons of fodder root crops (10 percent).

In recent years the country's livestock raising has been consuming more than 100 million tons of grain concentrates annually, and annual expenditure of grain for forage purposes has increased from 51.8 million tons in 1961-1965 to 119.5 million tons in 1971-1980 and it continues to rise. The proportion of concentrates in overall fodder expenditure has risen during this period from 23 to 36-37 percent.

Of course, the increase in the expenditure of grain concentrates and their role in the diet is, by and large, a warranted trend, indicative of the intensification of livestock raising; it has largely accounted for the increase in livestock productivity. But for the expensive grain feed to have the required economic effect and to contribute not only to the increase of livestock unit output but also to lower costs it is necessary to ensure its rational utilization, with maximum return, as part of a balanced diet fully provided with succulent and coarse fodder.

This important condition of economical livestock raising is being ignored in a number of places. Often livestock is given totally unprocessed, whole grain. There are also many farms which try to "compensate" for neglecting the expansion of procurements of top-quality coarse and succulent fodder by increasing the expenditure of concentrates. In the country as a whole expenditure of coarse and succulent fodder has increased by only 50 percent over the last 15 years, whereas the use of grain as livestock feed has increased by 150 percent. Expenditure of grain concentrates on the production of milk and beef is 50-100 percent in excess of the norm in Uzbekistan and Kirghizia. Concentrates constitute over 41 percent of feed consumption on dairy farms in Estonia; 31.9 percent in Georgia and 31.1 percent in Lithuania, while the figure is only 21.5 percent in Tajikistan and 23.4 percent in the Ukraine.

If it continues in this way, no increase in grain production is going to satisfy livestock units' demand for concentrates. It is necessary to reduce expenditure of grain for forage purposes and its proportion in the diet to scientifically substantiated zootechnical norms. The most rational approach is to increase the production and improve the quality of mixed feed. It is estimated that one ton of mixed feed will produce 250-300 kg more milk or 30-40 kg more meat than the same quantity of grain.

As is known, the proportion of mixed feed in the overall expenditures of concentrates must be at least 40 percent for cattle, 70 percent for hogs and 10 percent for sheep. But, in fact, they account for only 11-15 percent of the diet of milk cows, 7-11 percent of the diet of meat livestock and 37-45 percent of the diet of hogs. Mixed feed constitutes a particularly small percentage of overall concentrate expenditure in livestock units in Altay Kray, Bashkir ASSR and Bryansk, Orel, Kirov and Volgograd Oblasts, and, consequently, the proportion of unprocessed grain is high.

The role of mixed feed in overall concentrate expenditure can be considerably increased if the efforts of state enterprises are supplemented by the full exploitation of the capacities of kolkhoz, sovkhoz and interfarm mixed feed shops and plants. There are over 4,000 in the country and 800 of them are quite large, with a total output of more than 40 million tons of mixed feed per annum.

Work is well organized at interfarm enterprises in a number of Ukrainian oblasts, where 50 percent of the mixed feed is produced at interfarm enterprises. A lot of attention is being paid to the development of mixed feed production by agricultural organs in Krasnodar Kray, Mari ASSR and Voronezh, Kuybyshev, Penza and a number of other RSFSR oblasts.

As well as ensuring an all-round increase in mixed feed production it is exceedingly important to reduce the amount of grain in mixed feed, replacing it with other ingredients. By the end of the 5-year period mixed feed must have 35 percent nongrain ingredients, and this is a perfectly realistic target.

The Bar interfarm mixed feed plant in Vinnitsa Oblast makes wide use of nongrain raw material from local resources. This has made it possible to cut grain expenditure by 60 percent. In order to enrich mixed feed, interfarm enterprises in Cherkassy Oblast are using fodder yeast, dried skim milk, urea, conifer needle and grass meal and other additives. As a result the proportion of grain in mixed fodder has been reduced to 59 percent (at USSR Ministry of Procurements enterprises it exceeds 70 percent).

Scientists at the food industry's Odessa technological institute have come up with a whole series of new feeds. They include a granulated feed mixture comprising various canning industry leftovers and new feed products made from potato and seaweed processing waste. These products contain a lot of protein and many minerals and easily digested sugars and are a good substitute for some of the grain in the diet. Staff at the Georgian branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Mixed Feed Industry have found 15 types of raw material for the production of mixed feed -- total stocks in the republic run to 130,000 tons. The Kazakh branch of the same institute has devised a technique for producing protein and fat concentrate from protein waste and this will replace some of the scarce tankage. These and other developments by scientists and experienced workers must quickly find their way into production.

At interfarm enterprises in Moldavia, Stavropol Kray and Rostov and a number of other oblasts 60-70 percent of the ground coarse fodder -- straw, corn cobs, sunflower heads and other arable farming leftovers, and also chopped grass -- is being introduced into granulated mixed fodder to save forage grain. These granules, which also consist of concentrates, urea, molasses and minerals, account for a daily 900-1,000 gram weight increase in cattle.

Unfortunately, at the moment the livestock units' demand for mixed feed cannot be fully satisfied, although any farm will find it easy to properly prepare forage grain for feeding purposes. It is very useful to grind it, in particular to crush it between rollers, as do the farmers on, for example, the Ploskovskiy Sovkhoz in Kiev Oblast. When fattening up cattle it is useful to steam the ground grain, although dairy farms can get away with simply soaking it. The Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Mechanization has worked out a method of electrohydrothermal treatment which makes the grain 10-12 percent more digestible. It is also very useful to extrude grain both mixed with urea (for ruminants) and by itself (for hogs). Unfortunately this method, which increases the digestibility of the grain and the end product many times over, is grossly underused. In many places the highly productive extruders are not being used and unprocessed grain is being used as fodder.

'SHORTCOMINGS' IN VEGETABLE PROCUREMENT PROCESS

PM070913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 1

["Agricultural Review" compiled by USSR Ministry of Procurement experts: "From the Vegetable Production Line"]

[Text] The final phase of harvesting operations is close at hand in the country's fields. Potato and sugar beet harvesting are perhaps the most labor intensive of all fall tasks. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, 2.2 million hectares of potatoes and 1.4 million hectares of sugar beet had been harvested by the start of the week.

Cotton harvesting is making rapid progress. Fodder procurement, fall plowing and winter crop sowing are continuing.

Now is also a busy time on vegetable plantations and in orchards. Mass harvesting of late produce, which accounts for a particularly appreciable proportion of total production, is underway. Great efforts and good organization are needed to ensure that the harvest is gathered without losses and that continuity is maintained in transporting, storing, processing and marketing it. The procurement of fruit and vegetables is progressing more rapidly this year than last. Quality is also somewhat better. Better quality cabbage, tomatoes and cucumbers have been supplied from the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR.

Truck farm produce for the all-union fund is being successfully harvested, procured and dispatched by farmers and their partners in the Uzbek and Azerbaijan SSRs, where the annual plans for the dispatch of the harvest from the plantations to cities and industrial centers have already been fulfilled.

There are also still many shortcomings in the organization of this important work, as a result of which interruptions in the supply of fruit and vegetables to the public are still a frequent occurrence. Good tomato crops have been grown in a number of places this year. Purchase plans are capable of being fulfilled and overfulfilled. But the harvesting and dispatch of tomatoes is being held up by a shortage of transport for shipping them. Around 8,000 tons of perishable produce are accumulating at Moldavia railroad stations for want of freightcars.

It would appear that in order to prevent spoilage the crop must be processed more rapidly and for this purpose greater use must be made of local enterprises' capacity. But reception centers are frequently overloaded and equipment is standing idle for want of raw material.

Certain processing enterprises were also not completely ready by the start of the season. The reception of produce is badly organized at, for example, the Kherson cannery, where trucks laden with tomatoes are having to wait 4-5 hours to unload. As a result farms cannot dispatch the crops from the fields on schedule. On the Ovoshchnoy Sovkhoz alone, for examples, thousands of crates of harvested produce are piling up because of this.

A considerable number of complaints are still received from customers concerning the poor quality of some of the fruit and vegetables marketed. A number of shippers work in accordance with the principle that all that matters is to get the produce off their hands and to be able to report as soon as possible that it has been dispatched. How it stands up to long-distance freighting and the condition it is in by the time it reaches the stores never enters their heads. As a result there is considerable wastage. For example, around 30 percent of a recent consignment of onions arriving in Moscow from the Echmiadzin agroindustrial complex in Armenia was unusable. The Aliyev Sovkhoz in the Dagestan ASSR dispatched 80 tons of grapes to Leningrad, around half of which were found to be spoiled on arrival. And yet the supplier certified the grapes as being of standard grade.

All this shows that control of the quality of produce shipments is frequently lax at the local level. The fact that the country still does not have enough specialized transport for moving perishable goods is also a handicap. Planning organs and industry must see to it that the pool of such equipment increases more rapidly.

Produce grown on private plots and by horticultural cooperatives provides a substantial addition to the nation's larder. The marketable portion of such produce must be taken delivery of and processed without delay. Responsibility for this lies first and foremost with Tsentrosoyuz organizations and enterprises. This work is quite well organized in a number of places but the opposite is frequently the case. In Vitebsk Oblast, for example, just as a year ago, the purchasing of fruit and vegetables from the public has been poorly organized this year. People are having to stand in line 10-12 hours at the Vitebsk distillery reception center in order to deliver apples. Complaints are coming in about the poor performance of procurement offices in Voronezh and Lipetsk Oblasts.

People delivering produce are not being paid promptly in some places. The Bogaevskiy procurement office in Rostov Oblast, for example, still owes individual suppliers around R1.5 million. This attitude makes it hard to count on making people more interested in the idea of selling surplus produce.

Rural workers and their partners are now tackling major tasks connected with the USSR Food Program's fulfillment. They regard improving the supply of orchard and truck farm produce to Soviet people as a key sector of this work.

ARMENIAN DAILY REVEALS DEFECTS IN POULTRY PLANT

GF050649 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 29 Aug 82 p 2

[Excerpts] In 1981 Sevan poultry incubating factory registered its most notable achievement, 519,400 rubles of loss. Work was particularly bad in the poultry meat production field, despite the fact that 2,590 tons of fodder more than the normal supply was allocated to it. After a number of unsuccessful attempts to improve the situation, the director of the factory was discharged.

We talked with S. Yepremyan, the new director of the enterprise, in his office. He said: The situation is serious. The equipment has rusted due to lengthy exposure to rain and sun. We do not know what will happen after the renovation and installation of new equipment.

For 3 years now the work to renovate and reequip the aviaries of Sevan poultry incubating plant has been going on. Out of 27 aviaries, 12 have been completed. When we talked about this to the director, he smiled in a sad way and the reason for his sadness was understandable. The construction workers of Sevanshin trust, who are carrying out the reconstruction work, do not want to understand that aviaries require special construction plans. They are putting aside the outlines of the engineers, are being led by their individual wishes and are working as it suits them. In a number of aviaries they have violated the reconstruction outlines of aeration systems.

Yes, unfortunately, everything is possible here. Five years ago the factory received the newest equipment in great quantities, including Hungarian products. For 5 years this equipment has been left out in the open without control or care.

Let us go to the new aviary which will accommodate 143,000 hens. We asked the chairman of the trade committee when this project was supposed to be operational. He looked at the walls anxiously and said: In 1981. We asked: Why isn't it operational? He said: No one really knows the reason for that.

A number of organizations, mainly the Sevanshin and Kyughmontage trusts of the Ministry of Industrial Construction, are dealing with the construction of the aviary. The enterprise was supposed to be operational 1 year ago; however, it is still under construction. How was it possible for it to be operational when the Kyughmontage trust began the deployment of the installations in the autumn of 1981?

Why is this so? Why can't a large, strong construction brigade build this project and complete it on schedule?

What will be the end of this? Why are people satisfied only by accusing? Why? Why? Why? We will keep on asking and will wait for the reply.

OGARKOV ON CENTENNIAL OF GENERAL STAFF THEORIST

PRAVDA Article

PM061101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of the Armed Forces General Staff: "Military Leader's Creative Thought" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Implementing V.I. Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland, the Communist Party has paid and continues to pay unremitting attention to questions of military development and training military cadres. It has educated a great galaxy of world-famous Soviet military leaders and commanders. The name of Marshal of the Soviet Union B.M. Shaposhnikov occupies a worthy place among them.

Boris Mikhaylovich Shaposhnikov was born 20 September (2 October) 1882 in the Urals, in the city of Zlatoust. From the age of 18 he linked his life with military service. After the Great October Socialist Revolution, when he was a colonel on the General Staff, he resolutely and unhesitatingly went over to the side of the young Soviet republic. B.M. Shaposhnikov held responsible posts at the headquarters of the republic's supreme military soviet, the Ukraine People's Commissariat for Military and Naval Affairs and the field staff of the republic's revolutionary military soviet and took part in formulating and implementing the plans for the extremely important operations against Kolchak, Yudenich, Denikin, the Poland of the landowners, and Vrangeli.

Soviet military science, at whose source was V.I. Lenin, has always been characterized by the ability to combine utilization of past experience with creative looking to the future. After the rout of the White Guards and interventionists B.M. Shaposhnikov joined actively in the work for the organizational restructuring of the army and the implementation of the 1924-1925 military reform. At this time the troops were switching to a new establishment organizational [organizatsionno-shtatnaya] structure, new rules and regulations were being approved and much work was being carried out to improve the training of command cadres and strengthen district apparatuses and local military control organs. The theory of the deep operation was elaborated and harmonious methods of holding exercises and maneuvers extensively utilizing an apparatus of force and sector umpires and neutral communications -- methods that have retained their significance to a great extent even now -- were created with the active participation of B.M. Shaposhnikov in the prewar years.

Commanding the troops of a number of major military districts, heading the Worker-Peasant Red Army Staff and then the General Staff (until 1940) and being a USSR deputy people's commissar for defense, B.M. Shaposhnikov combined in all his posts intensive command and staff service with military theoretical and scientific work.

In his scientific activity B.M. Shaposhnikov proceeded primarily from the Communist Party's leading role in military development, which is one of the main sources of the Soviet Armed Forces' victories. He made extensive and creative use of the works and speeches of V.I. Lenin and the party's instructions and decisions on military questions. In particular, he profoundly understood and unswervingly implemented the thesis that "the policy of the military department, like that of all other departments and institutions, is conducted on the precise basis of the general directives issued by the party in the shape of its Central Committee and under the committee's direct control."

B.M. Shaposhnikov wrote around 40 scientific works. In them he showed how new means of armed struggle affect the development of military art and how the latter, in turn, influences the organization of the armed forces and the development of new systems of weapons and military hardware.

The culmination of the military leader's scientific activity was his fundamental three-volume work "The Army's Brain."

Analyzing in this work the activity of the general staffs of a number of European countries, he examined from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint the question of the inter-connection between war and politics and war and economics and demonstrated in a well-reasoned fashion that the content of modern war cannot be reduced merely to a clash between armed forces and that war is a complex social phenomenon with its own characteristic specific laws and is waged by the state as a whole. "War," Boris Mikhaylovich stressed, "that former knightly joust, is nowadays not such a simple and delicate type of social relations" and "we must prepare for this type of social relations seriously, fully mobilizing the efforts and resources of the entire country."

The question, raised in the work, of the role and significance of the General Staff within the armed forces' operational and strategic control system, its organizational structure and its style and methods of work was extremely topical for the army and the navy.

The point is that during the first years of Soviet power there was no general staff in our country. Simultaneously there existed the Worker-Peasant Red Army Staff, which carried out the functions of planning the strategic deployment of the armed forces in the event of war, and the Worker-Peasant Red Army Main Directorate, which dealt with questions of the direct leadership of military districts and mobilization work in the armed forces and in the country. However, in view of the deterioration in the international situation and as the organizational structure of the army became more complex and new categories of troops, including technical categories, appeared, questions of the coordinated resolution of tasks of building and training the armed forces assumed special significance.

Under these conditions the division of military leadership functions between two control organs no longer matched up to the demands of the time was an anachronism and was detrimental to the cause of preparing the armed forces and the country against the eventuality of war. The book "The Army's Brain" substantiated the need to have a single military control organ -- a Worker-Peasant Red Army General Staff -- in the country as the "organism that controls the military system, links it with the remaining types of state machine and gives it life."

A single Worker-Peasant Red Army General Staff was created in 1935 by decision of the Soviet Government. At the same time the functions of the other organs of the People's Commissariat for Defense central apparatus, whose activity was coordinated by the General Staff, were clarified, and subsequent events showed that these measures fully proved their worth.

In the face of the approaching danger of war the Communist Party took every measure to strengthen the USSR's defense capability. Fulfilling the instructions of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee, the Worker-Peasant Red Army and Navy Command worked hard to improve the building and training of the armed forces and improve the operational control of troops and naval forces and the coordination of the work of commanders and staffs.

It was clear that, given the current development of means of armed struggle, there could be no successful leadership of troop training in peacetime, still less control of fighting and operations in war, without coordinated and precise work by staffs at all levels. B.M. Shaposhnikov played an important role in this work. The basic documents regulating staffs' work were created under his direct leadership. Great attention was paid to commanders' tactical and operational training. Special classes and staff training sessions and short tactical and operational exercises were introduced and one-sided and two-sided war games using maps and command and staff field trips and exercises were regularly held. These measures certainly played a great role in improving the professional training of command cadres, knitting staffs together and improving the efficiency of their work.

Our party's Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the military leadership realized that the future war would be a war of mass armies and that waging it would require the creation and utilization of large reserves.

So special attention was paid in the prewar years to improving troop mobilization and to the all-around preparation of mobilization resources. And B.M. Shaposhnikov also made a weighty contribution to this extremely important work. The draft law on compulsory military service adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet 1 September 1939 was formulated with his direct participation. A new system of registering persons liable to military service was introduced in the country, civilian military training and the training of reserve officers were reorganized and an extensive network of military schools and academies was set up.

All this, as is well known, made it possible later, during the grim years of ordeals, to deploy multimillion-strong armed forces rapidly and to ensure the timely replacement of losses during the Great Patriotic War.

In July 1941, by decision of the State Defense Committee, B.M. Shaposhnikov again became head of the General Staff and became a member of the Supreme High Command Headquarters.

At this extremely complex time for our motherland the General Staff, in accordance with the decisions of the State Defense Committee and the Supreme High Command Headquarters, was the center of operational and strategic planning and the true organizer of the mobilization and operational deployment and combat activity of the army and the navy. The organization of uninterrupted troop control at all levels was a subject of special concern for the chief of the General Staff. A smooth rhythm was established in the work of the General Staff and its directorates and firm operational communications between the headquarters and the troops were organized. At the same time B.M. Shaposhnikov took vigorous measures to improve the activity of the front, army and troop staffs.

The style and methods of work by the General Staff and its directorates that emerged and strengthened in those years continued to be improved under the name of the "Shaposhnikov school." Recalling this, Marshal of the Soviet Union M.V. Zakharov, who knew B.M. Shaposhnikov closely, wrote that the school envisaged profound knowledge of military matters, broad erudition, a specific approach and precision in work, tremendous diligence and the loftiest sense of responsibility and the combination of troop leadership activity with military scientific work.

All those qualities were fully characteristic of Shaposhnikov. He was a man of great culture, broad erudition and the greatest organization and thoroughness in work, possessed the ability to be versatile and swift in his thinking but at the same time to delve into the details of a matter and greatly valued and respected his subordinates' opinion. Though he was invariably polite and considerate, Boris Mikhaylovich was at the same time exceptionally exacting toward himself and others, especially when it came to accuracy and timeliness in performing a mission.

It is now many years since the publication of "The Army's Brain" and the other works by the military leader and thinker. Major changes have occurred in military matters, of course. Many new systems of weapons and combat hardware have appeared. The organizational structure and level of technical equipment of our armed forces are completely different. There have been changes in the theory and views regarding the nature of a possible future war, training and the mounting of operations and fighting. Many of the problems on which B.M. Shaposhnikov worked in his time have now been solved. However, many of his studies have not lost their theoretical and practical significance even today.

Today, in the age of swift scientific and technical progress, when questions of the development and further improvement of the armed forces are being decided there is a special need for comprehensive consideration of the country's socioeconomic and scientific and technical potential, the operational expediency of the decisions that are adopted and the necessity of harmonious, balanced development of the branches of the armed forces and the categories of troops.

It is necessary to carefully study and profoundly analyze on the basis of Marxist dialectics the prevailing situation and the development of means of armed struggle -- both our own and the potential enemy's -- and in the light of this to make in a timely fashion the necessary amendments to the accepted methods and forms of combat operations by troops, aircraft and the navy and therefore also to their development, organizational structure and control system. Only such an approach ensures that the armed forces are kept up to modern requirements. The decisions of the 26th party congress and the prevailing international situation oblige us to do this.

In this connection the role of staffs at all levels, especially combined arms staffs, including the General Staff, is now increasing even more. They must be not only planning and coordinating control organs but also true organizers of the improvement and training of troops and of the development of the theory and practice of military matters and military art.

The Soviet Armed Forces represent an extremely diverse and complex organism. The command bodies and control organs of the formations, branches and categories of troops and services making up this organism must not retire into a narrow departmental shell in directly organizing the training and development of the troops and forces under their command but must above all profoundly understand and take into account the entire range of the operational and strategic tasks facing them, must be able to grasp the essence of the phenomena taking place in military matters, must not rest on their laurels, must work creatively and with an eye to the future and must persistently implement measures proven by practice.

Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet people and to the tireless concern and attention of our party, its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, our armed forces always match up to contemporary demands and possess sufficient might if necessary to deal a fitting rebuff to any aggression, wherever it may come from. Their combat might is considerably augmented by the fact that formidable weapons are in the skilled hands of Soviet servicemen -- ardent patriots and reliable defenders of the motherland.

Conference Address

PM071355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 82 p 3

[Report by Capt 3d Rank V. Kocherov: "Scientific Conference"]

[Text] A scientific conference devoted to the centennial of the birth of Marshal of the Soviet Union Boris Mikhaylovich Shaposhnikov was held yesterday at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet army.

The conference was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR. He noted the outstanding role of V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party in military development, the training of military cadres and the education of Soviet military leaders among whom B.M. Shaposhnikov occupies a worthy place.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov particularly stressed B.M. Shaposhnikov's contribution to the creation and development of the Soviet Armed Forces and their main organ of control -- the General Staff -- which, during the Great Patriotic War, was the center of operational strategic planning and the true organizer of the mobilization and operational deployment and combat activity of the army and navy. Great importance attached to B.M. Shaposhnikov's activity during the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars and his contribution to the attainment of victory over the enemies of our Soviet motherland. B.M. Shaposhnikov successfully combined command and staff work with military science work. His fundamental work "The Army's Brain" [Mozg Armii] is rightly regarded as the crowning point of his academic activity. Here B.M. Shaposhnikov has always proceeded from Lenin's well-known premise concerning the party's leading role in military development. A number of the premises and conclusions of B.M. Shaposhnikov's works, particularly their principled exposition, retain their importance today.

In conclusion Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov urged the Soviet military cadres to analyze more deeply, from the positions of Marxist-Leninist dialectics, the essence of the phenomena occurring in military matters, to work enterprisingly, creatively, and for the long term, and to implement persistently the projected measures and those tested in practice. Only this approach ensures the maintenance of the armed forces' combat readiness at the level of modern requirements, as we are obliged to do by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the present international situation.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov conveyed to those taking part in the conference cordial greetings and good wishes from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

Army General M.M. Kozlov, chief of the K.Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, delivered a report at the conference entitled "B.M. Shaposhnikov's Legacy of Military Theory and Its Importance Under Present Conditions."

Scientific reports were delivered by Col Gen I.P. Semenov, Col Gen P.V. Melnikov, Col Gen V.N. Karpov, Lt Gen P.A. Zhilin and Maj Gen M.P. Korobeynikov.

Taking part in the work of the conference were USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army General A.T. Altunin and Army General I.N. Shkadov; Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and marshals, generals, admirals and officers and Soviet Army veterans.

USTINOV ORDER ON MILITARY DISCHARGES, DRAFT

PM070713 Moscow KARSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 82 p 1

[USSR defense minister's order No 242 datelined Moscow, 27 September: "On the Discharge from the USSR Armed Forces in October-December 1982 of Servicemen Who Have Served the Prescribed Lengths of Service and on the Routine Drafting of Citizens for Active Military Service"]

[Text] In accordance with the USSR law "On Compulsory Military Service" I order that:

1. Servicemen whose terms of active military service expire before 1 January 1983 be discharged from the ranks of the Soviet army, navy and border and internal troops into the reserve in October-December 1982.
2. In connection with the discharge of servicemen into the reserve in accordance with point 1 of this order, citizens whose 18th birthday falls before the draft day and who do not have the right to draft deferment, as well as citizens of older draft ages whose draft deferments have expired, be drafted for active military service into the Soviet army, navy and border and internal troops.
3. The order be promulgated in all companies, batteries, squadrons and ships.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.